

MEMORY OF FATAL SHOOTING HERE IN DECEMBER
BLOTTED OUT BY MOONSHINE, CLAIMS F. B. DUPRE

Supreme Council to Go, Says New French Premier

POINCARE VOICES
VIEW AFTER TALK
TO LLOYD GEORGE

French Policy Is Also
Against Plan for Moratorium on German Reparations Payments.

NEW FRENCH CABINET PERSONNEL ANNOUNCED

Belgians Express Opinion That France Now Stands Alone Among Allies on German Policy.

POINCARE CABINET IS NOW COMPLETE

Paris, January 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—After a conference with M. Barthou and other supporters, lasting until midnight, M. Poincare announced that his cabinet had been definitely formed as follows:

Premier and minister of foreign affairs, M. Poincare; justice and Alsace-Lorraine, Louis Barthou; interior, M. Maunoury; finance, Charles de Lasticie; war and pensions, Andre Maynot; marine, M. Rablert; agriculture, Adolphe Cheron; labor, Alexandre Berard; instruction, Leon Berard.

Colonies, Albert Sarraut; public works, M. Le Troquer; commerce, Lucien Dior; liberated regions, M. Reibel.

M. Sarraut's reply to the official inquiry sent him at Washington if he desired to continue as minister of colonies has not yet been received, but it is considered certain that he will accept.

The first meeting of the ministers will be held at M. Poincare's home at 9 o'clock Sunday morning.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Paris, January 14.—M. Poincare, who has accepted the premiership to succeed M. Briand, engaged in a lengthy conversation today with the British prime minister, who came to Paris from Cannes especially for that purpose. What conclusion the heads of the two governments reached is not known, but M. Poincare, in a statement to the correspondents this evening, declared that "international questions henceforth will be settled, as heretofore, through ambassadors."

This, in the expressed opinion of the premier designate, would mean the virtual disappearance of the supreme council, although he added:

"There must be one final meeting of the supreme council, to which all the allies should be invited, should the French viewpoint prevail, and I have good reasons to believe that it will, so far as Great Britain is concerned. Let us have our ambassadors settle these questions for us."

Meeting Amicable.

M. Poincare thought there had been too many meetings of the supreme council, to various accompaniments, and he desired a return to the old-fashioned way of dealing between nations.

"My meeting with Mr. Lloyd George," he said, "was most amicable. We got along finely together."

The conference turned out to be quite a success for the new French premier, according to the French view, as he apparently convinced Mr. Lloyd George that it would be best for the French nation as unfortunate, and as himself as inimical to him personally, should Mr. Lloyd George meet

Continued on Page 4, Column 3.

\$1,500

First Prize

\$1,000

Second Prize

\$1,000

Third Prize

Are You

Trying for Them

(Look Inside)

THIEVES ARE BUSY WHILE BOYS PLAY BASKETBALL GAME

G. L. Watters, an Emory student, suffered the loss of his clothing while playing basketball at Wesley Memorial church Saturday evening. He failed to lock his locker, police state, and the garments were removed after he had dressed in his basketball uniform.

Other players suffered losses of all the money contained in their pockets, but no other clothes were stolen. Mr. Watters borrowed a pair of pants to wear to his home.

IRISH FREE STATE NEW GOVERNMENT NOW FUNCTIONING

Treaty With England Formally Approved by Southern Ireland Parliament Saturday.

DE VALERA FACTION WERE NOT PRESENT

Members of Provisional Government Headed by Collins—Final Formalities Are Completed.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Dublin, January 14.—The provisional government of the Irish Free State is now a functioning body.

Final formalities of approving the treaty with England were carried out this afternoon, when after an elaborate meeting in the Mansion house of representatives of the Southern Irish constituencies, who formally ratified the treaty, Eamon J. Duggan, took to Dublin castle, a copy of the treaty signed by the members of the new government as provided for in the terms of the peace pact.

Sixty-five members elected to sit in the house of commons in Southern Ireland attended the meeting. No women representatives nor any of the other adherents of Eamon De Valera, other republican president, were present.

Collins at Head.

First on this list of eight men appointed as constituting the provisional government is the name of Michael Collins, and it is assumed he will be the nominal head. As a matter of fact, however, the correspondent is authoritatively informed that Arthur Griffith, as president of the Dail Eireann, and chairman of the delegation that negotiated the treaty, will be looked to as its supreme authority.

The position of Mr. Griffith is one of peculiar difficulty. As president of the Dail—that is, the Irish republic—

he occupies the same position as did Mr. De Valera, and during the debates on the treaty in the Dail, Miss Mary MacSwiney and Erskine Childers demanded that he keep his two offices as republican president and head of the new administration perfectly distinct.

Miss MacSwiney, Mr. Childers and others of the republican party, also stressed the necessity of keeping the Irish republican parliament under the authority only of the Dail Eireann. It is regarded as significant, therefore, that neither Mr. Griffith, nor Richard Mulcahy, the Dail's new minister of defense, has a nominal place in the new administration.

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Continued on Page 4, Column 3.

HAYS WILL ACCEPT POST WITH MOVIES AND QUIT CABINET

Announcement of Pending Retirement of Postmaster-General Is Made at White House.

HAYS AND PRESIDENT IN LONG CONFERENCE

Date of Retirement to Depend on Conclusion of Negotiations With Picture Interests.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, January 14.—Intention of Postmaster-General Hays to retire from the cabinet in the near future to become the directing head of an association of motion picture producers and distributors was announced today at the White House at the conclusion of a long conference between President Harding and the postmaster-general.

President Harding in a statement declared he could not "well interpose any objection to Mr. Hays retiring from the cabinet to take up a work so important," while Mr. Hays, stating that he had decided to accept the offer of the motion picture interest, made it clear that as yet no contract had been executed. The postmaster-general, however, expressed confidence that a satisfactory contract could be agreed upon.

Representatives of motion picture producers and distributors have been negotiating for the services of the postmaster-general for some time, and are understood to have outlined clearly to Mr. Hays what they wish him to undertake. Within a few days he expects to confer again with them, probably in New York, and unless something unforeseen develops, it is expected that a contract will be signed at the meeting.

The date of his retirement from the cabinet, Mr. Hays said, would depend largely on the wishes of his prospective employers. He declared, however, he would not give up his government duties until the president has had time to select his successor. It was said at the White House that nothing would be done toward selection of a new postmaster-general until Mr. Hays formally tendered his resignation.

The president personally gave out the following statement:

"The postmaster-general and I have been discussing at considerable length the proposal which has been made to him to become the head of a national association of motion picture producers and distributors. If the arrangement proves to be, when the details are worked out, what it seems to be, I cannot well interpose any objection to Mr. Hays retiring from the

Continued on Page 4, Column 5.

Baby Abandoned, Officers Search For Its Mother

Well-Dressed Woman Leaves Child on Divan in Hotel Here.

Police Saturday night were searching for a well-dressed young woman who, baby in arms, entered the lobby of a local hotel, went to the mezzanine floor, and later went out without the child. The infant is being cared for temporarily by the Home for the Friendless.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, the hotel manager stated, the young woman, probably about 24 or 25 years old, entered the hotel and inquired if Mr. King was registered there. Upon being informed that he was not, she said she expected him to arrive any minute and that she would wait for him on the second floor.

Employees of the hotel stated they saw her leave the elevator, bearing the child, which is about three weeks old, and later saw her place him on a divan in the corridor, and then go downstairs.

When officials of the hotel were notified of the apparent attempt to abandon the child, they waited two hours for the return of the woman supposed to be its mother, and then notified the officials of the Home for the Friendless.

The speech made by Mr. Griffith at the meeting contemplated the complete assumption of power upon the election of a Free State parliament. The drafting of a constitution will

Vindicated?



Betty Andrews Says She's Sorry For F. B. DuPre

But Asserts She Did Not Know He Was Criminal and Has Not Aided Him.

Despite the fact that she was besieged by newspapermen all day Saturday, the only formal statement concerning her part of the capture of Frank B. DuPre, the Peachtree bandit, was made Saturday night by Betty Andrews to a representative of The Constitution, in which she talked freely of her relations with DuPre and described all events of their acquaintance.

Her statement follows: "Betty Andrews is my real name and I am only 18 years of age. I registered at the Childs hotel December 7, one day before DuPre came there. I knew him exactly four days and four days only. These were the four days immediately preceding the 'Five Points' holdup."

It had been previously reported that a decision and opinion would be handed down Saturday, but it has not yet been formulated.

Evidence and argument on the petition of the Georgia Railway and Power Company for an injunction against the Georgia railroad commission's order reducing the gas rate from \$1.05 to \$1.55 net per thousand cubic feet was completed Friday before Federal Judge Samuel H. Sibley, of Atlanta; Bryan, of Florida, and Whitefield Jack, of Louisiana.

Judge E. J. Reagan, special counsel for the commission, presented the state's side of the case. The company's contentions were submitted by President Preston S. Arkwright, and Attorneys Luther Z. Rosser, J. Prince Webster, Jack J. Spalding and Walter Colquitt.

"Any intimation from any source that I encouraged DuPre to steal the diamond is absolutely false. I did not love him, and knowing him only four days, I scarcely felt in a position to aid or influence him in the commission of any crime."

"He fell in love with me, but it was not my fault and I did nothing to encourage him to do so. God knows I am sorry for the boy, but I cannot make myself feel that I am in any way, directly or indirectly, responsible for his crimes."

"He wrote me only one letter, and this I was forced to turn over to the police. I never attempted to communicate with him in any way, after the shooting and robbery, and before he robbed the jewelry store I had absolutely no intimation that he was a criminal."

"Reports said to have been started by DuPre himself that he stole the ring to give it to me may be true, but if they are I knew nothing of his intention. I was with him on the streets only one time, and then we went to a theater. I positively never was with him on the streets looking in jewelry windows and admiring rings."

"Again I repeat that I honestly and sincerely pity DuPre, but I was in no way responsible for his crimes."

Telegrams received by The Constitution from Detroit Saturday night quoted DuPre as saying that while he stole the ring to get money for her, Betty Andrews had no knowledge of his intention to do so.

When officials of the hotel were notified of the apparent attempt to abandon the child, they waited two hours for the return of the woman supposed to be its mother, and then notified the officials of the Home for the Friendless.

The speech made by Mr. Griffith at the meeting contemplated the complete assumption of power upon the election of a Free State parliament. The drafting of a constitution will

Continued on Page 4, Column 5.

robbery, he declared that he had been pressed to do so unwittingly. On her part, the girl said nothing of his criminal conduct, but had admitted that he provided her with more money, and for that reason he determined to rob the Kaiser store.

He hesitatingly admitted the theft of two rings from Davis & Freeman, Atlanta jewelers, and declares he pawned them in Atlanta prior to the time he had been denied again that he had any Atlanta connections.

When the Atlanta deputies arrive, they will be given immediate possession of the prisoner by the Detroit authorities, despite reported efforts of the Chattanooga police to obtain custody of the bandit. The Detroit authorities have already ruled that Atlanta has a prior claim on DuPre.

Detective Sturdvant, of Atlanta, and Assistant Superintendent R. E. Penn, of the local Pinkertons, are speeding north to Detroit to bring back with them as fast as bold and steam can carry them, Frank R. DuPre, who styles himself "The Peachtree Bandit."

They are armed with extradition papers issued Saturday afternoon by Governor Hardwick, despite the fact that Detroit advises declared that DuPre has waived extradition and is reconciled to returning to Atlanta to "face the music."

And as each hour brings the detectives nearer the man, they have given the country for, as each mile they travel brings him just a mile closer to the law, the woman for whom he says he was willing to steal and slay is gradually realizing that it was his fingers that wove the rope that beat him to the life of the man he chose as a target.

Victim of Infatuation.

Despite the clamor that has been raised by detectives in Detroit and Chattanooga, and perhaps in other places for the rich reward of \$2,100 placed on DuPre's head, the fact remains that it was the bandit's own overwhelming and commanding desire for a girl that the girl's appeal induced him to step blindly into the clutches of the law.

Betty Andrews—that's the girl's name, though police assert it isn't the name her parents gave her or the name that she was known by when she was in the Georgia mountain town before the lure of the city called her to Atlanta and commanded his marriage to DuPre at the downtown hotel that has been her only home for weeks, practically incomunicado all day Saturday.

She is a pretty little thing that Betty Andrews. She doesn't look a day older than the 18 years to which she confesses. She is a high-spirited, gay girl who wears her clothes and fix her hair, and generally make herself attractive to men, despite the fact that it has been but a pitifully few years ago when she was a little girl of a comparatively small town, where the last word in fashionable feminine fancies is not supposed to reach.

Is Forlorn Figure.

And now, with her bandit-lover behind the bars and the day drawing near when he must face the law of justice to answer to the man-made law that follows the world-old statute of an eye for an eye, she presents the forlornest sort of a figure.

She has even the glance about the eyes of a fiction, why remains steadfast and true to her, when caught in the net of law, through trial and adversity. For she admits that all along she has given the detective all the information she possessed about DuPre. The very letter that he has had at the time of his capture, which he begged her, "God's sake, and please destroy this letter" remains at police headquarters, a physical refutation of the trust that the bandit had in her.

In justification for this attitude she does not say she had known DuPre only briefly. Their association, she says, had lasted only two or possibly three weeks. She had not known of his plan to rob the jewelry store. If he had intended to give her the diamond he had never disclosed the fact. She protests entire ignorance of the fact that he was going about armed and ready to kill. She denies that she has encouraged any further communication between DuPre and herself after his bloody act.

Story Discredited.

Detective Chief Poole, however, discredits much of her story. He is firmly convinced that she had been associated with DuPre for a much longer period than she indicates and is con-

fident that she knew much of his plans and possible movements.

"When we first struck her trail," he said Saturday, "she tried to double-cross us, just as she has double-crossed him. But we stuck right to the story for we were convinced right from the start that if we watched her closely enough we would inevitably get DuPre. That was how strong a hold she had on him, and that kind of a hold does not come with just a few days of association."

"I am deeply interested in seeing and studying DuPre when he comes," he continued to the chief. "I have some very definite ideas of the kind of a man he will prove to be—and they are not the ideas that most people seem to entertain about this Peachtree bandit."

"I've heard a hundred people declare that DuPre must be a bold, resourceful quick thinking sort of a criminal to have avoided arrest as long as he has. Well, I think he's a criminal, and that's all; a criminal of probably the lowest type with which we have to deal. If he hadn't been just as stupid as men get to be, we'd have had him long before now if not for the fact that he had made a complete getaway, one of the two."

Events in Case.

"Just consider the happenings in his case. He committed his crime in broad daylight in the midst of a holiday shopping crush. The crowded condition of the streets and the virtual panic that ensued gave him his opportunity to avoid immediate capture."

"Then his problem was how to get out of Atlanta? He placed his trust in the Constitution, that he did not have to be captured in Detroit, and that right in the bandit's room had been found a copy of the very letter addressed to The Constitution. And not even the belligerent palladium hinted that it was planted there by some enterprising Constitution reporter."

The palladiums or palladii hinted nothing. All there was—silence.

Somber, oppressive, still silence. Silence that you could cut. Silence so profound it fairly thundered. Tombstones were nothing when it came to silence.

The meantime Chief of Detectives Poole believes that the letter to The Constitution may prove a most valuable clue to Atlanta accomplices of the bandit.

Gives Sleuths Clue.

He gets all the way to Norfolk and within fifteen minutes after that gives us the clew that made him ours just as surely as if we'd had the handcuffs on him. He had the nerve to telegraph to the very taxicab line.

Again he seemed to have made a getaway and made it clean, but what happens?

Our hard luck, or the good luck

that is the heritage of fools, permitted DuPre to escape us in Chattanooga.

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FINANCE SHEET SENT TO CITY COUNCIL

Members Are Given Time to Study Sheet Before Council Meets.

Workers of the city comptroller's office early Saturday night finished compiling the finance sheet adopted Friday by the budget committee, and copies of the budget were sent by special delivery messenger to each alderman and councilman, in order that they might study and familiarize themselves with the sheet and be ready to vote on it at the council meeting Monday afternoon.

Total active current receipts approximate \$8,000,000, the sum being exclusive of bonds receivable in the form of loans and advances.

The item of \$42,000, balance of purchase price for the proposed public market site on Edgewood avenue, will be presented in a separate resolution. Strong opposition is promised and a fight on some items in the sheet is also anticipated.

Cycles and Condition.

To the appropriation of \$33,644 to complete the construction at Grant park is attached the following:

"This appropriation is made available provided that a contract is made on fixed price basis, after bids have been duly advertised for, contract awarded and contractor has made sufficient bond to cover same."

With reference to the purchase of ambulances and automobile trucks for the various departments, the finance committee inserted the clause that "apportionments are available upon the condition that bids are to be duly advertised for by the purchasing agent, the head of the department affected, and the engineer of the city garage, and their recommendations submitted to the finance committee of the general council for their approval before purchase is authorized."

The sheet shows anticipated revenue from general tax, \$47,750; business tax, \$1,000; gross income from the Georgia Telephone and Power company and the Southern Bell Telephone company, \$100,000; recorder's court fees, \$130,000; Grady hospital receipts, \$55,000; state school fund, \$155,000; non-resident tuition fees, \$10,000; water receipts, \$9000.

Appropriation Items.

Among the important items of appropriation are \$25,000 for establishment of an ice plant at the crematory; \$14,500 to the city planning commission; appropriation for 50 additional

Avoid Perils of Dyspepsia

In Place of Starving and Suffering Try the Plan of Full Men's and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Most everyone has gone through the misery of a sleepless night from



dyspepsia. A host of such people found they could eat what they liked without suffering, belching, gassiness, heartburn, palpitation, nervousness due to indigestion if they simply settled and soothed the stomach with a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet after eating and before retiring. If you are subject to such misery get a 60 cent box of these tablets today and you will fairly revel in the freedom from your old time enemy.

Too Much of a Good Thing

"It is six years since I had my first stomach trouble. It rapidly grew worse. My food would not digest and I was reduced to skin and bones. My doctor put me on a strict diet and when my pains grew worse I concluded it was too much of a good thing. On the advice of my druggist I tried May's Wonderful Remedy, and am now entirely well." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the gas from the intestinal tract and relieves the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded. Jacob's Pharmacy and druggists everywhere. (adv.)

MARVEL

Phone Ivy 8372

RIVERS AND HARBORS MONEY HEAVILY CUT

BY JAMES A. HOLLOWAY.

Constitution Bureau, Raleigh Hotel.

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Chiropodist Beaten; Girl Is Warned To Leave Macon

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Miss Berry Leaves Atlanta to Launch Campaign in East

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MEMBERS ARE SOUGHT FOR WOMEN'S DIVISION

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Symbolic Sinking of U.S. Warship Plans Approved

BY JAMES A. HOLLOWAY.

Constitution Bureau, Raleigh Hotel.</p

OCONEE JURY TO PROBE KILLINGS

Indictments Expected
Soon as Result of Investi-
gation by Federal and
County Officials.

Atlanta, Ga., January 14.—(Special)—Indictments in connection with the alleged lynchings and illegal killings in Oconee county will be asked of the grand jury of the superior court, which convenes in that county the fourth Monday in January, it was learned from authoritative sources here tonight.

Several alleged guilty persons have been identified, and indictments against these men will be made by the grand jury, the official contended.

Since early in December, an investigation has been conducted in Oconee county by county officials and the United States federal office. In the hope of rounding up the bunch of men who have been charged with being responsible for recent lynchings and killings.

The latter part of December rewards of \$150 each were offered by Governor Thomas Hardwick and private citizens in Oconee county for information leading to the arrest of the man or men implicated in the law violations.

GOTTESMAN JOINS
QUEEN QUALITY CO.

Frank Gottesman, well-known citizen, whose home is at 223 Washington street, and who for four and a half years has been superintendent of the Enterprise Manufacturing company, is now with the Queen Quality Manufacturing company in an executive capacity. Mr. Gottesman came here from New York some years ago and is well known in local business circles.

LAST SERVICES TODAY
FOR W. R. BEAUPRIE

Funeral services for W. R. Beauprie, prominent Atlanta citizen, will be conducted at the residence, 249 Gor-

To the Man of Moderate Means

Trust Company service is just as desirable as to the wealthy man, perhaps more so.

One error of an inexperienced Executor may dissipate the larger portion of a \$25,000 Estate, while a \$25,000 mistake in a \$100,000 Estate would not be so serious.

Avoid any possibility of inexperienced management in connection with your Estate by naming this Trust Company Executor in your Will.

Adair Realty & Trust Co.

Founded 1865

Men will always like
this style

STYLES come and go—yet this model with a little height to the toe and a lowness in the heel is always a favorite. It looks good and feels good, no matter what the fashion of the moment.

WALK-OVER



\$6.00

Walk-Over
Shoe Store

35 Whitehall St.

J. R. GRANT, FATHER OF ATLANTAN, DIES AT R. I. RESIDENCE

James R. Grant, of 96 Camp street, Providence, R. I., prominent citizen of the city, and son of A. D. Grant, local resident manager of Cole, Huston & Woodman, publishers' representatives, died suddenly Friday at his home.

He was 78 years of age, and was widely known and respected in Providence. His son, A. C. Grant, Saturday for Providence to attend the funeral services arrangements for which had not been announced.

CONGRESSMAN UPSHAW PRAISED BY SOLDIER

High praise for Congressman William D. Upshaw, an ex-soldier, residing at Camp McElroy, near Lakewood park, Atlanta, was expressed Saturday by

General George H. Clegg, who said it would be impossible to estimate the great value of the assistance the congressman recently gave him in getting a brother and sister into America from Armenia.

Mr. Gerasimian is taking a training course at the United States veterans' home, at 444 Peachtree street. His brother speaks five languages. Their father and mother were killed in the Armenian massacre, according to the letter.

OLD GUARD TO HOLD ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Old Guard will celebrate its anniversary and hold the annual election of officers at the Capital City club Thursday. A ball and banquet, to begin at 8:30 o'clock, will follow the election of officers.

Governor and Mrs. Hardwick and the past commanders and their wives will be in the receiving line, and the most enjoyable occasion is promised all who attend. Music will be furnished by the Garber-Davis orchestra.

LAST SERVICES TODAY FOR W. R. BEAUPRIE

Funeral services for W. R. Beauprie, prominent Atlanta citizen, will be conducted at the residence, 249 Gor-

don street at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon by Dr. J. F. Purvis and Dr. W. M. May. Mr. Beauprie died Friday afternoon at the residence, following an extended period of ill health. He was 72 years of age.

Services will be conducted at the Georgia Lodge, No. 90, Fraternal Accepted Masons. An honorary escort of Knights Templars will have a place in the funeral procession. Barclay & Brandon will have charge.

Mr. Beauprie was for many years a member of the Southern railroad division of the Southern railway and was formerly vice-president and general manager of the Gainesville Midland road.

He was widely known in railroad circles and in fraternal orders, in which he took an active interest for many years.

He was a Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He was prominent in politics, and was police commissioner here about 25 years ago.

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He retired from active business two years ago, because of ill health.

Mr. Beauprie is survived by a son, Arthur W. Beauprie, and two daughters, Mrs. D. C. Curtis and Mrs. W. J. Preston.

SUNDAY SCHOOL
OFFICERS ASSUME
NEW DUTIES TODAY

The newly-elected officers of the Georgia Avenue Presbyterian church Sunday school will be installed today. The exercises will include speeches and a program of songs and music.

A. C. Wellborn, for many years superintendent, will be succeeded by Mr. Stowers as superintendent.

Now officers of the Sunday school are A. C. Wellborn, superintendent; Gordon Stowers, assistant superintendent; Frank B. Knapp, treasurer; S. P. Mann, secretary, and Miss Thelma Doyal, pianist.

The following are the new department superintendents: Miss Mamie Barnes, intermediates; Mrs. Gordon Stowers, juniors; Mrs. S. H. McGuire, primary; Miss Anna Cunningham, beginners; Mrs. Frank B. Knapp, cradle roll; Mrs. P. H. Webster, home and Mrs. C. H. Richmond, absentees.

Following the installation ceremonies, conducted by the pastor, Dr. Robert Ivey, the new organization will proceed with the observance of promotion day, certificates for work accomplished being presented to each pupil in the various departments and promotions made accordingly.

JEROME JONES, JR.,
IS ADMITTED
TO BAR IN ATHENS

Athens, Ga., January 14.—(Special)—Jerome Jones, Jr., of Atlanta, was admitted to the bar here today by Judge Marion Portson, of the superior court.

Mr. Jones studied law at the Lumpkin Law school, of the University of Georgia, and is well known in Athens, both in college circles and the business world.

He is the son of Jerome Jones, editor of the Journal of Labor, published in Atlanta, and is well known in Atlanta.

NEW YORK PACKERS'
STRIKE IS ENDED

New York, Jan. 14.—Termination of the strike against several meat packing firms allied with the big western packers, was announced today. Pendleton Dudley, eastern director of the Institute of Meat Packers, who said he had received a communication announcing the calling off of the strike from John Kavanagh, president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen's union, of New York.

IRISH FREE STATE
NOW FUNCTIONING

Continued from First Page.

be the most important task of the provisional government. Constitutional lawyers here, and perhaps in England, probably will be called in to assist. Dublin castle authorities say the British government will be glad to lend its experts to help in framing the instrument. The feeling in Dublin is highly optimistic at the present time. The local leaders are now using arms the same as those in which their repressive operations were conducted last winter, and which used to bristle with revolvers, rifles and machine guns. This once decadent corps is being collected from all parts of the country into "Beggars' Bush" barracks, which, for the time being, will serve as a clearing depot from which they will be sent to England.

RAIL STRIKE
POSTPONED:

Belfast, Ireland, January 14.—(By the Associated Press)—The strike on the Irish railroads, which had been called to effect a general strike last night, was postponed one month as a result of today's conference between representatives of the workers and the employers in Dublin, according to news received here this afternoon.

SUPREME COUNCIL
TO GO, SAYS POINCARÉ

Continued from First Page.

ex-Premier Briand and Dr. Rathenau, the German representative.

Briand Drinks Tea.

In consequence of Dr. Briand's visit to the British embassy, it was necessary for him to meet with Lord Hardinge, the British ambassador, and a brief informal talk with the British prime minister, Mr. Lloyd George did not meet the German.

The British premier came to Paris with the justification of the policy of a moratorium by the reparations commission, but met with strong opposition from M. Poincaré, who argued that Germany had not paid to the limit of her capacity and that some means must be found for liquidating France's debts.

He told Mr. Lloyd George that Germany should be called upon to impose heavier taxation, equivalent per head to the French; otherwise there could be no talk of a moratorium.

France Stands Alone.

The coming of British circles, which have rallied to the British and Italian views, is that France stands alone on the reparation problem.

Mr. Lloyd George had notified Elysee palace that he would like to call on President Millerand, but M. Millerand had not yet done so. France suggested an hour for meetings which happened to be the time when the prime minister was conferring with M. Poincaré. It was said by the British delegation that Mr. Lloyd George did not call at the Elysee palace, as custom requires an invitation. The official

explanation was that the present practice for visits from the heads of foreign states only upon invitation of the president.

British circles do not conceal their disappointment over the failure of Mr. Lloyd George to meet President Millerand. However, he met French Foreign Minister Jules Cambon and Foreign Minister Jasper of Belgium, and also M. de Lestocq, who is slated for the ministry of finance.

SIMS WILL OFFER
ANOTHER CHARTER

Continued from First Page.

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HAYES WILL ACCEPT
POST WITH MOVIES

Continued from First Page.

rate should be increased to \$2.50 or \$3 on the \$100, which will be reduced to about 33 1/3 per cent of the value of the taxable property. This will result in an equalization of taxes and a saving to the taxpayers, and the state and county taxes would be reduced. At the present time the city of Atlanta pays approximately one-seventh of the taxes of the state.

Two things that the city should

look forward to particularly, account of the readjustment, are the sources of low water and her electric power and light supply.

"The charter I propose," he stated, "will give the city authority to acquire without the corporate limits properties for these purposes." The Watkins charter includes the same right.

Mr. Sims had not completed the text of his charter Saturday. It will be finished, much less voluminous than the Atlanta plan.

There were noified reports Saturday that still another charter is being prepared by councilmanic representatives to submit in the place of the Watkins charter.

Hot debate will be forthcoming over the different plans to be laid before council.

HAYES WILL ACCEPT
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Continued from First Page.

cabinet to take up a work so important. It is too great an opportunity

to refuse.

Mr. Hays gave out the following statement:

"With the president's consent I have decided to undertake the work suggested by the motion picture producers and distributors. No contract has been executed as yet. I am assuming, of course, that a satisfactory contract will be possible and one which will make certain the carrying out of the high purposes contemplated by the great industry."

Mr. Hays is further discussing the proposition, informally, expressed confidence that satisfactory arrangements could be worked out by him with motion picture interests. He said as soon as possible he would confer,

probably in New York, with representatives of the motion picture industry who have been negotiating for his services.

Silence on Salary.

Mr. Hays refused to discuss the new position, but it has been reported as upwards of \$150,000 a year. The postmaster-general was said by his friends, however, not to regard the salary as the controlling factor in his decision.

What it was stated at the white house was that the question of a successor to Mr. Hays had not been considered by the president and would not be until he had definitely made his decision.

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**FIRST DUTIES
OF NEW JOB.**

New York, January 14.—John M. Hays, new postmaster-general, has been named to the post by President Coolidge.

New York will undoubtedly be Mr. Hays' headquarters as president of the new organization, according to Mr. Quinn.

Mr. Quinn said, "His duties will be, Mr. Hays' home," and he will be the best

representative of the motion picture industry by setting before the public facts concerning it, to counteract the evil impressions gained by moving picture fans through circulation of false and harmful reports."

Jacobs' Sells It For Less, WHY PAY MORE?

The Destiny of the Race Rests Upon the
Tiny Shoulders of Today's Little Ones.

Keep the Children Healthy and Happy



—NURSING BOTTLE AND NIPPLE,
made by the Faultless company;
best quality 12c

—SEAMLESS, WHITE
ENAMEL MEASURES, for
measuring the exact amount
of baby's food. 1-2-Pint, 69c,
pints 89c, quarts 1.09.

—MERCK'S SUGAR MILK 69c lb.
—Squibb's Sugar Milk 70c lb.
—Boric Acid, 1-8 pound, 10c,
1-4 pound, 20c; 1-2 pound,
30c; 1 pound, 40c.

—CONTI CASTILE SOAP
1-8 lb., 15c; 1-4 lb., 25c;
1-2 lb., 50c; 1 lb., 85c.

For a Friendly Game
You Will Need These

POKER CHIPS ONE HUNDRED

\$1.19

—One and a half inches wide, made of
good quality, flawless composition.
They are in red, white and blue.

You Get the Best and
You Pay Less in Jacobs'

Patent Medicine Dept.

—Mahdeen Hair Tonic	87c
—Mason's Old English Hair Remedy	1.09
—Kellogg's Tastless Castor Oil	23c, 45c
—St. Jacob's Oil	33c, 54c
—Hob	

CONVENTION BUREAU TO HOLD ANNUAL MEET

President of Dixie Highway Association Will Attend Gathering January 24.

Members of the Atlanta convention bureau will hold their annual meeting Tuesday evening, January 24, at 6 o'clock in the Winecoff hotel. President F. J. Paxton, presiding. M. M. Allison, president of the Dixie Highway association, is expected to attend as the honored guest.

The meeting will last three hours. Much time will be taken up with reading of the reports of officers on the work accomplished by the bureau during 1921.

Committees will be appointed for 1922 and plans discussed for making Atlanta a greater convention center than at present. The bureau has set a goal for this year, which will break all records for Atlanta in entertainment, sectional and national conventions. Last year there were 100,000 registered delegates to conventions here, and those delegates spent more than \$10,000,000 here.

During the nine years of its organization the bureau has brought a total of 1,884 conventions to Atlanta, with more than 750,000 registered delegates, aside from the thousands of visitors, tourists, etc., which, if included, would make a total of more than 1,900,000 people. It is estimated that these visitors have spent here approximately \$15,000,000, while the cost of the operation of the bureau has averaged yearly \$10,000. According to those figures, the bureau has been a 1,500 per cent dividend-paying institution since its organization to Atlanta.

Followers of Washington and Jefferson football declare that California will have to trot out the best team in the country to defeat the Presidents.

Work on \$300,000 Market Building Begins in March



HOW BIG MARKET STRUCTURE

Construction of a \$300,000 market building at Ivy street and Auburn avenue will begin about March 15, according to an announcement made Saturday by the Market Engineering and Development Company of Atlanta, with offices at 1806-1807 Candler building. Robert C. Co., architect, who prepared the plans, declared when the building is completed it will represent the last word in modern and sanitary construction.

The completed plans call for accommodations for between 40 and 50 retail food specialists.

Control of the property was obtained through the Adair Realty company. It embraces the entire old Healey home site, and the completion of the market will mark an important real estate development of that entire section, and furnish a new and attractive addition to the downtown business section.

Demand for Space.

The Atlanta market will follow the general plan of similar structures now in successful operation in a number of northern and western cities. Notably in Cleveland, Ohio, and Los Angeles, where markets have proved tremendously popular with residents and shoppers alike, and indications are that it will be similarly greeted in Atlanta.

There has already been a considerable demand for space in the building here, although the actual

plans were only completed this week. The market plan contemplates the furnishing of a compact shopping district all under one roof, where the purchaser may buy foodstuffs, kept and displayed under the most modern sanitary conditions with every convenience provided for satisfactory shopping.

Each one of the 40 or 50 shops handles a specialty. For instance, there will be a shop for fresh vegetables, for dairy products, for fish and sea food, for poultry and eggs, for coffee and tea, for cheeses and delicatessen, for cakes and candies, in short for everything that is not staple.

Provide Every Comfort.

The building is arranged to provide every comfort and convenience for patrons, several thousands being accommodated at one time in the vast structure. The market will be a complete refrigerating plant connecting with the show cases and the private refrigerators of each booth.

Everything offered for sale in the market will be under glass, while an attractive floor of concrete and marble and the finish of each booth in white vitreous tile, will insure cleanliness all the time.

Attractive offices enclosed in glass will permit retailer and customer to transact business without interfering with the activity of the various shops. The second floor will be a balcony.

WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED.

where there will be a number of novelty shops, as well as conveniences for the patrons such as a tearoom, a rest room, which will give a view of the entire market, a baby checkroom, a children's barber shop, telephone booths, etc.

Will Park Autos.

A broad sidewalk will connect the market with both Ivy street and Auburn avenue, and will wind throughout the market, making entrance and exit easy and comfortable. A motor driveway will follow the line of this sidewalk about the market place and the management will also provide parking space for the autos of as many as

50 of its customers at one time. All this will be under roof.

It is estimated that the fixtures in the market will cost \$30,000, while the refrigerating plant will cost another \$50,000, and the plan further contemplates the building of a cold-store warehouse in the rear of the market building, where separate and distinct compartments will be provided for wholesalers in order to facilitate delivery to the shopkeepers. A home delivery system will be another feature of the market.

E. D. Park, of Atlanta, has been named as manager of the market building and he announces that when building operations begin employment will be given at least 200 Atlantans, most of whom will be skilled workmen.

That measure will be the most important to be considered during the meeting is universally conceded, for sentiment for the immediate enlargement of the force in order to check the record unparalleled increase in crime, it is declared, is 100 per cent strong.

Funds Included.

The finance committee in making the city's budget several days ago included funds to take care of the increase in police pay rolls incident to the increase, and its action called forth numerous expressions of approval from civic organizations and private citizens.

Among the organizations declaring in favor of immediately putting the increase into effect are the church cooperative committee, the Lions, the Rotarians and the Kiwanis, while individuals indorsing it are without number.

The organizations calling for the increase have without exception drawn attention to the urgent need of more policemen to meet the present emergency, and haste in securing the enlarged force was stressed.

The crime situation here showed its first signs of abating late last week, when there was a perceptible shrinking in the number of crimes of all kinds.

SILVER WATER PITCHER
GIVEN TO J. R. REGNAS

In appreciation of the work of J. R. Regnas, chairman of the successful campaign to raise \$100,000 for the Y. M. C. A. a silver water pitcher was given him recently by the "Y" board of directors at a dinner for the campaign team. The presentation was made by J. K. Orr.

The members of the campaign teams were presented with three months' membership in the "Y" and a resolution thanking the ladies of the Y. M. C. A. auxiliary, headed by Mrs. S. F. Boykin, for their dinner, was unanimously passed. George Winship, president of the "Y" and chairman of the board of directors, presided. Short speeches were made by "Billy" Brown and Kendall Weisiger, who were generals during the campaign.

WILL HASTEN MOVE TO ENLARGE FORCE

Civic Organizations and Private Citizens Unite in Call for Increase in Policemen.

ACCURATE THERMOMETERS

For garage, porch, bath, kitchen or bedroom. Plain and ornamental. For cooking, baking and candy making.

Will the pipes freeze? Will the radiator freeze?

Shall I wear heavier clothing?

How Cold is It? Thermometers 50c Up

Dockstader Optical Co.
56 N. BROAD STREET

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S LENOX SOAP MONDAY

Per
Bar 2c Per
Bar

5,000 Bars to go at this price—Monday
—while they last. No limit Buy
all you want

J. B. She'nut Co.
Where Prices Are Always Lower
33 South Broad Street



Copyright 1921 Hart Schaffner & Marx

The finest foreign and American fabrics. The styles just like you'll wear next season. The prices in many instances below cost—that's what you get in this sale

\$40 \$45 \$50 \$55

Hart Schaffner & Marx
suits and overcoats reduced to

\$29

\$60 \$65 \$70 and \$75 Hart Schaffner & Marx suits and overcoats reduced to \$39

Big reductions in every department. Auto gauntlet gloves, Daniel's velour hats—half price

These prices are for cash only. 25% discount from regular prices if charged

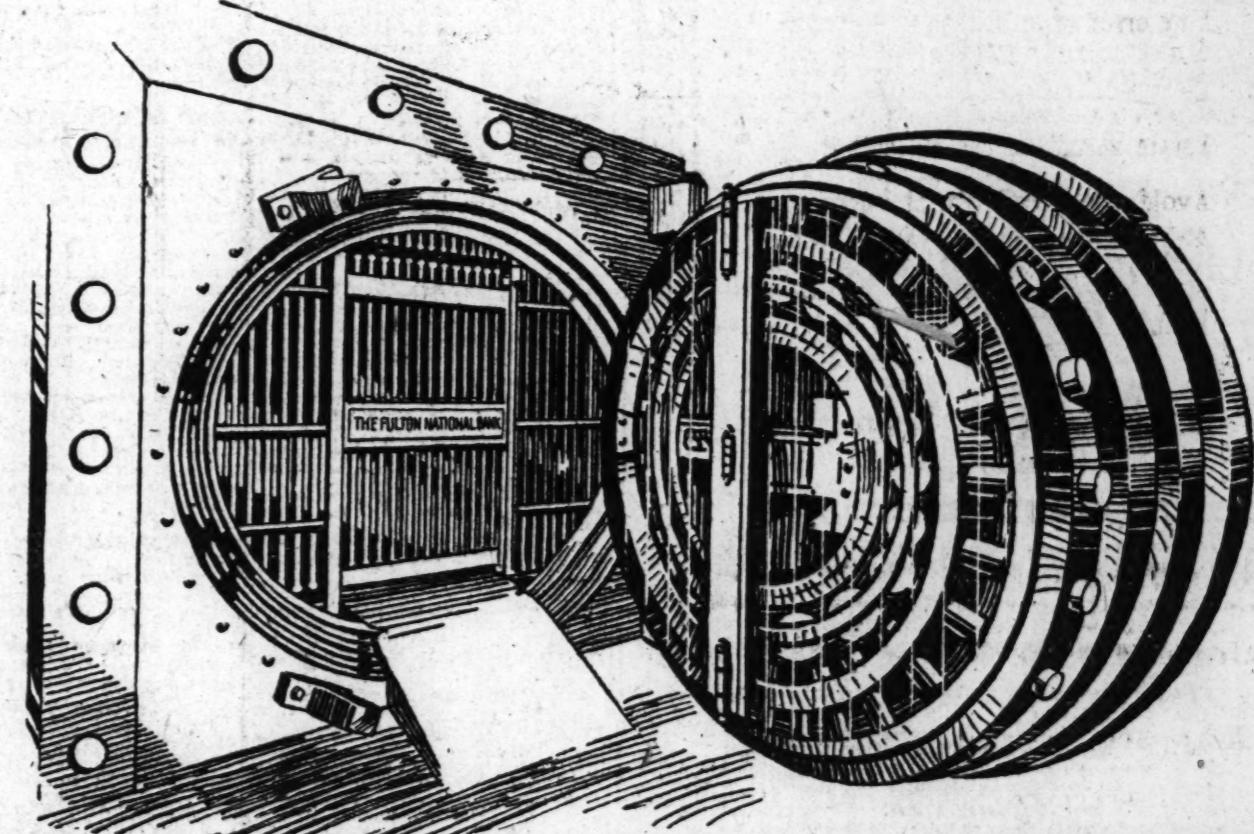
Daniel Bros. Company

Founded 1886 Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

45 to 49
Peachtree

BURNETT IS MEMBER
OGLETHORPE BOARD

Gordon Burnett, a well-known and prominent citizen of Atlanta, has been elected to and has accepted a seat on the board of founders of Oglethorpe university.



Here your valuables are SAFE

In olden days the town jeweler or watchmaker was one of the few persons in the community who possessed a "strong box." To him the people took their valuable parchments and precious gems for safe-keeping.

With the increase of wealth per capita, together with the development of modern methods of finance, when at times a slip of paper might represent wealth untold, there arose a need for "safe places" where valuables could be kept with absolute protection. Man's ingenuity has always kept pace in fulfilling his needs. So today, from the village "strong box" has been evolved the modern safety-deposit vault with its remarkable devices of protection.

In our new home (the only building in Atlanta devoted entirely to banking) our

particular pride is in our Safety Deposit Vault—selected by authorities to be the most perfectly protected vault south of the Mason-Dixon line. This vault is positively burglar-proof, fireproof and explosive-proof.

Either during regular banking hours or from two to five in the afternoon, we wish to extend you a most cordial welcome to inspect this vault of ours.

Have You Seen

our new safety deposit vault. where we hold in readiness a box to fit your needs? In these days of crime, you can't afford to be unprotected. For a year, you can secure absolute protection for your valuables in boxes ranging in price from \$2.00 to \$25.00.

The door to the vault, as shown above, weighs 40,000 lbs. (20 tons) and is made of impregnate manganese steel. It is so perfectly balanced in construction, however, that the point of a lead pencil pushed against it will open or close it without breaking.

The alarm system connected with the vault defies even the cleverest or most daring of modern yeggmen. Embedded in the ceiling of the vault are detectors, which record the slightest sounds. Even a whisper, after the locks are set on this gigantic vault at the close of the business day will cause the detectors to send in the alarm which is recorded at the main office of the A. D. T.

A safety deposit box in this remarkable vault will cost you no more than in other vaults.

Don't let a fire or robbery find you with insurance policies, bonds, stock certificates, jewelry and other valuables unprotected. We have a size box that fits your needs. Come in to see us and you will want to keep all your valuable possessions well protected with us.



FULTON
NATIONAL BANK

PAGE SIX A
**TEN MEN CAUGHT
IN ROUND-UP
OF U. S. AGENTS**

Columbus, Ga., January 14.—(Special)—In a federal roundup here today, in which county police co-operated, ten men were arrested, charged with violating the national prohibition law and were held to the United States district court on bonds ranging from \$250 to \$500.

There were nine white men and one negro caught, as follows: J. T. Kendricks, Jim Newsome, Bill Willis, Jumbo Russell, R. J. Riley, J. J. Jackson, Jake Cox, Grover Moore, M. H. Griffin, and Peter Elias, the latter a negro.

Not only will they be tried next May in the federal court, but they will face preliminary hearing in the state court Monday morning on probation charges.

The arrests followed a visit on Friday by the agents of Frank J. A. C. H. Parks, of Inspector Diamond's office, disguised as a cigar salesman, to various places of business here, where, he testified, he bought liquor.

**STEWART FACES
TRIAL IN BIBB**

**Fourteen Indictments
Against R. F. Willing-
ham Will Be Called on
February 14.**

Macon, Ga., January 14.—(Special)—A. H. Stewart, former state senator, will answer the charge of having embezzled more than \$30,000 of municipal funds at his trial which is set down for Wednesday of the coming week in the docket of the criminal branch of Bibb superior court. Solicitor-General Charles H. Garrett today said that so far as he knew, the trial could not be postponed, and that the case will be tried before Judge Henry A. Mathews and a jury.

Stewart was released on bond from the Bibb county jail some time ago, where he had surrendered after a mysterious absence of several weeks.

The trials on fourteen indictments against R. F. Willingham have passed out of the week's calendar and will be started February 14.

The indictments are based on R. F. Willingham's connection with the Franklin company, which the Franklin company was purchased recently from the bankruptcy commissioners by the American Cone and Pretzel company.

The case of assault with intent to murder in which Edgar Bruce, Macon athlete, is charged with criminal asaulting D. E. Hayes, a Mercer-Volunteer, who keel ball games here some weeks ago, has been continued to the next term due to the illness of Bruce's father.

Following the Stewart assignment on the week's calendar is the kidnaping case against Adolph S. Smith, W. D. O'Conor, and W. R. Yarborough and T. W. McDonald, in which Miss Oline Vinson, a 16-year-old girl, charges the four young men with having abducted her, carrying her and two young married women to Atlanta one night in October. Overcash also is charged with violating the prohibition law.

The most amazing vitalizer known today has been discovered in the bark of an African tree. An extract made from this bark, and compounded in tablet form with other invigorators of proved merit, is declared to be far superior to even the famous "goat antelope" gland treatments. In most cases, it provides gratifying results in just a few days, and as the treatment is continued the vitality increases rapidly, the circulation improves and the glow of health is felt in every part.

If you have lost your youth, vigor and "pep" you need not worry. No matter what else you have tried without benefit, science declares flatly that you will get from this new extract the results you desire. In fact, the laboratories making the tablets for the American trade guarantee to refund the purchase price to anybody who "wants no benefit" after taking one week's treatment.

On this basis, any reader of this paper may test the new discovery without risk. Send no money, but just your name and address to the manufacturer, the Goodhart-Tompkins Co., 71 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. We will send you a full treatment of the "New Bark Extract" and the price will be paid by return mail. The price will be \$1.00, plus postage. Try the vitalizer a week and then if disappointed in the results, the laboratories and you will be repaid in full. You need not hesitate about accepting this test offer as it is fully guaranteed.—(advt.)

**LARGE INCREASE
IN MEMBERSHIP
FOR KIBLA TEMPLE**

One of the most interesting affairs in K. of P. circles of the new year was the big entertainment given Wednesday night by Kibla Temple No. 123.

**Manufacturer to Remain
in Background While
Congress Discusses His
Muscle Shoals Proposal**

**BY JAMES A. HOLLOWOM,
Constitution Bureau,
Raleigh Hotel.**

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The new issue will be the Ford's demand that both branches to all their grievances against the Detroit multi-millionaire, and a series of sensations are expected.

Secretary of War Weeks is having a contract prepared under which Ford will take over the government's fertilizer trust. The Senate will submit the proposal to Congress for approval. The understanding is that neither Weeks nor Secretary of Commerce Hoover is enthusiastic about the Ford proposal, although it is the only comprehensive plan put forward as yet, and the best proposal made to the government.

Hot Fight Foreseen.

That the contract will be riddled by Congress is the expectation of both Weeks and Hoover. The enemies of the fertilizer trust who will support him could be to former President Wilson, the new enemies made through the Newberry fight and the legislators who are opposed to any association of government projects with private industry will launch their fire on that project.

All of this, of course, will be augmented by a terrific fight on the part of the fertilizer manufacturers' organization, that fight having already opened.

On the other hand, various organizations of farmers are getting up in support of Ford's proposal. Ford has promised to manufacture fertilizer and sell it at a price to yield not more than 8 per cent on the investment in the property. That may mean cheaper fertilizer, and at least will mean a more abundant supply of this farm necessity. So the farmers will give Ford as much support as is possible.

Ford's following officers were installed: Newman, Lasser, royal vizier; Fred Turner, grand empire; A. A. Craig, shiek; R. M. Eubanks, mohamed; B. L. Owens, secretary; B. F. Darden, treasurer; W. D. Sron, satrap; J. W. Edwards, sultan; S. S. Lowry, mullah; Thos. E. E. E. Edwards, C. Edwards, and J. B. Grant, escort; L. P. Little, property man; H. E. Wiggin, electrician.

The royal vizier appointed the following committees: Entertainment, Willard Moore, chairman; L. E. Sigmon, C. O. Gillett, J. E. Green, T. H. Levitt, Chris Colb, and W. S. Taylor.

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"A subsidy means getting something from the government for nothing. We're not asking the government for a nickel or a dime and we're asking for its generosity. If the fertilizer men think this offer means a subsidy why don't they go and talk to Major General Beach, chief of the army engineers?

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"I'm not a chemist," he added, "but Edison has been down there and knows every detail of this proposition. He is working on this thing right now in his laboratories at East Orange. He says that with Muscle Shoals we can give the American people a better fertilizer at a much lower price than they have had before."

Doesn't Need Plant.

"Why, if we can't make a good, cheap fertilizer down there, why does the fertilizer trust-flood congress with statements that if we get Muscle Shoals we'll wreck the monopoly?"

"We're going to the mat with them and make them prove before congressional committees statements they make."

"We have never needed Muscle Shoals," he continued. "The government invited us, although we didn't think we wanted it, to make a bid for it. And so we did. And so we got it because as we said it, we gained an opportunity to wake up the whole American people to what they can do if they will only study and utilize the water-power possibilities of the country. And the more we investigated the thing the more we believe the great waste is going on. We believe it's our duty to remove, if we can, some of these wastes."

Judge Edwards ordered the defendants arraigned to enter their plea, which was done with the exception of a few minutes earlier and the arraignment finally was set for next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The decision of the court furnished a dramatic surprise at the close of the day of argument in which the defense attacked the bill of particulars as "irrelevant, incompetent, and scandalous."

The state claims the defendants took \$29,000,000, which was improperly used, and also took \$353,000 direct from the state treasury and it is being sought to recover what they retained.

The defense also claims the defendants retained approximately \$19,000 in interest earned on the \$29,000,000.

**PROSECUTION SCORES
POINT IN SMALL CASE**

Waukegan, Ill., January 14.—(By Associated Press)—The prosecution in the case of Governor Frank J. Knowlton, charged with conspiracy to defraud the state, won a victory today when Judge Claire C. Edwards overruled an attack by the defense on the state's bill of particulars.

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**VALENTINE PARTY
PLANNED BY CHOIR**

Announcement that a Valentine party would be given in February followed the entertainment of the North Atlanta Baptist church choir Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Rosier, 310 West Peachtree Street.

An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged.

A Special Service

Sunday night at the First Congregational Church, 11 a. m., "Lifting Up Jesus" and "The Great Harvest." Helen K. Strain, a representative of the department of drugs and narcotics, will speak on the subject of the welfare of the Presbyterian church. U. A. will speak on February 8 on this subject.

To protect pedestrians from side walk elevators, gates have been invented that swing out from the side of the building automatically to surround the opening as an elevator rises.

Music was furnished by a quartet, Wayne West, C. A. Dodd, Mrs. Eva Hildebrand and Miss Ann Kirby. A collection of original comic pictures were exhibited by Charles Snell.

**\$3,616,050 Loaned
By U.S. LandBank
On Georgia Farms**

**BY JAMES A. HOLLOWOM,
Constitution Bureau,
Raleigh Hotel.**

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**ROOSEVELT APPEALS
FOR WILSON FUND AID**

**Wilson Message
Optimistic Over
Party Prospects**

**WILSON Message
Optimistic Over
Party Prospects</**

CLEVER SHRINERS TO BE MINSTRELS

Yaarab Temple's Big Show Develops Much Talent That Has Been Hidden From Public.

"Stuttering Jimmy" Almost Gets Away From Police Station

"There never was a look made that I can't pass," said Timothy Lopsey, alias J. J. Ryan, alias "Stuttering Jimmy," at police headquarters, and police officials almost believed him when it was discovered Saturday that he had cleverly picked the lock to his cell door, and in a few minutes, it is believed, he probably would have removed every other obstacle in the form of locks and been on his way to freedom.

Yaarab's chancers, famed the country over, as entertainers, are well known at home and abroad; but only a select few are as well known as Dr. Claude N. Hughes, one of the best blackface artists in the country, a farce that will be demonstrated Tuesday night in the trench scenes of the "Battle of Buckhead," in which Dr. Hughes appears as a negro orderly, and Noble Frank Luckiesh as an American officer.

Potentate Bayne Gibson doubles with Wylie West in an original sketch in which Wylie does the blackface part, while Bayne is just as funny, being all dressed up and unable to get anywhere.

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The entire production will be under the direction of Perrin G. Somers, famous as a minstrel as well as a director of many years' experience, whose personal instruction and drilling has polished Yaarab's amateurs until they shine like professionals.

Two big street parades will be held

all the Shrine organizations will be seen in the line together with thirty-five minstrels in regulation minstrel costumes. Tickets, \$1 each, may be purchased in advance at all hotel and at other prominent public business places. The tickets are good for either night, and there are no reserved seats. The curtain will go up promptly at 8:15 o'clock and it is desired that all should be in their seats at this time. This is the first event that Yaarab temple has held in some time that is open to the public, and this innovation in Shrine custom is meeting with a hearty response.

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After returning from two years' confinement in the United States army, Mr. Lee has been connected with the National Advertising company, with headquarters in Atlanta, for territory covering the southeastern states, and will enter upon his new work the coming week.

As a resident of East Atlanta, Mr. Lee has made himself a valuable factor in the local life of his community.

It was due to Mr. Lee's effort for the advancement of East Atlanta that the recent meeting, addressed by Mayor Key, the presidents of the Rotary and Civitan clubs, the secretary of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and other civic workers, was held—a meeting which brought splendor and distinction to that section of the city.

He is also wanted, police say, for two cases of murder, one the messenger of the Kincaid family, in Taylorsville, and the other he secured the payroll amounting to \$95,000, it is claimed, and the other for the murder of "Peg" Lockhart.

Locksey maintains his innocence. He admitted, however, police stated, that he was out under \$10,000 bond for a postoffice robbery in Illinois, and that he has served two prison sentences al-

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Lee Becomes Sales Manager for Ad Agency in Atlanta

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Bennett Stirred By Third Party Talk--In 1894

State Bank Superintendent
Himself Laughs When He
Sees Date on Paper.

From now on T. R. Bennett, superintendent of the state banking department, will look at the date line on newspapers before he goes to discuss the current news of the day.

Saturday morning Mr. Bennett was walking in the office of the Georgia State Bank when he was accosted by Mrs. H. H. Rainey, clerk of the commission.

"Did you see Tom Watson's picture in the paper?" Mrs. Rainey asked, handing Mr. Bennett a copy of The Constitution.

Mr. Bennett looked at the paper and noticed a picture of the passenger United States senator. Mrs. Watson was depicted standing over a table with a gavel in his hand. Under the picture was a line "Mr. Watson presides as chairman."

Mr. Bennett glared at the article.

"Are they trying to get up a third party again?" Mr. Bennett asked.

Then he looked at the paper again, glanced up at the date line and began laughing.

He thought that picture of Senator Watson made him look might young, he said.

The paper was dated June 17, 1894. The article told of a big meeting of the Constitution for many years, with the exception of three years, during which he served on the road with the Lanston Monotype Machinery company.

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Locksey maintains his innocence. He admitted, however, police stated, that he was out under \$10,000 bond for a postoffice robbery in Illinois, and that he has served two prison sentences al-

RECESS IS TAKEN IN STUBBS' TRIAL

Illness of Fairfield, State's
Chief Witness, Again
Holds First of Murder
Trials.

Fitzgerald, Ga., January 14.—Shortly after the reconvening of Ben Hin supercourt this morning Judge O. T. Gower ordered a recess until Friday morning for the trial of Frank Stubbs, former Georgia A. & M. engineer, one of the fourteen men indicted on a charge of murder in connection with the shooting of Engineer W. T. Reed because of the illness of O. C. Fairfield, main witness for the state.

**OVERCOAT IS GIVEN
RETIRING FOREMAN
OF CONSTITUTION**

R. C. Bruce, mechanical supervisor of the composing room of The Constitution, was presented with a handsome overcoat by the 70-odd men

of the People's party. Mr. Bruce is the president of the People's party.

"Are they trying to get up a third

party again?" Mr. Bennett asked.

Then he looked at the paper again, glanced up at the date line and began laughing.

He thought that picture of Senator Watson made him look might young, he said.

The paper was dated June 17, 1894.

The article told of a big meeting of the Constitution for many years, with the exception of three years, during which he served on the road with the Lanston Monotype Machinery company.

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Quinn Outlines Policy as Head Of Trades Body

In Address to Labor Rep
resentatives, Discusses
Events of Year.

Upon being installed as the new president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, E. L. Quinn, in the presence of a large audience, delivered the following interesting address concerning his administrative policy during his term of office:

"In assuming the office of president of your body, I deem it not only proper, but my duty, to relate to you some of the happenings of the past year and to present for your consideration what I believe to be a constructive plan for this year.

"The year through which we have just passed has been one of constant and strenuous struggle, almost every agency known has been called into play and pitted against the work-

ers. The fundamental rights of the workers have been violated by the employers against the will of the workers. Our protests have been heard, but not heeded. The workers have tried to see that the workers are not injured, but the employers, in their greed and avarice, have violated the fundamental rights of the workers.

"Let me suggest that our remedy is in placing on the statute books a law that will clearly define the use of the injunction in labor disputes.

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FLAG WILL BE RAISED AT TECH WEDNESDAY

Pershing Is Expected to At
tend Exercises—Invita
tion Forwarded.

Flag-raising exercises will be held on Georgia Tech campus at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The regiment will form at present arms on the campus, and the Tech rehabilitation students will form.

Gen. Pershing is expected to arrive in Atlanta in time to attend the exercises, it was stated Saturday night by Major A. D. Pendleton, Jr. It will not be known until Monday, however, whether or not he will come. An invitation has been forwarded to Senator Harris, and he will be presented to the general.

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

VOL. LIV., No. 217.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1922.

Daughters of the American Revolution

Regent—Mrs. Maxine Land, 205 Fourteenth street, Cordelle. 1st Vice Regent—Mrs. W. C. Verne, Macon. 2nd Vice Regent—Mrs. Charles Ackerman, Macon. Recording Secretary—Mrs. Julius Thainridge, Atlanta. Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. T. J. Durrett, Cordelle. Treasurer—Mrs. E. C. Durrett, 205 Fourteenth street, Atlanta. Librarian—Mrs. S. J. Jones, Albany. Historian—Mrs. O. C. Smith, Columbus. Chaplain—Corporal—Miss Mary E. Johnson, Waycross. State Editor—Miss Alice May Massengale, 423 Peachtree street, Atlanta. Assistant State Editor—Miss Maude Penn, Monticello.

Message From President General

Memorial Continental hall is the scene of events upon which the future of the world war hangs suspended. The conference on the limitation of armament and Far Eastern problems is marking an epoch in the world's history. From our stately hall the voice of destiny will sound forth to the world, and the voice of destiny is the voice of God. It has seemed to me as I have sat listening at all the public sessions of the conference, which have been held in our hall, that the atmosphere was full of spiritual forces; it has seemed as if the power of the spirit was at work and that these men of many nations were yielding to its influence more than ever before in the world's history. The conference is keyed to a spiritual note, raised above the level of diplomatic maneuvering for material advantage.

In the beginning it was opened with prayer—an incident which was in itself unusual, as evidenced by the comment it occasioned in the dispatches of a few correspondents.

The atmosphere still abounds with uplifted thoughts caused by the honor paid to our unknown dead, when the memory of supreme sacrifices made in a common cause, a common struggle for righteousness and justice, had drawn the nations more together in the same spirit in which they had fought and won the war of independence and civilization. The spirituality of those supreme moments when the nation dedicated itself once more to the bier of its dead to the high ideals for which it had given its sons, when our allies brought their tributes consecrated by the sacred memories of the millions of lives which they had given—was the spirituality of a time like that could not help but communicate itself to the conference.

Power of Spirit.

If we believe in the power of the spirit at all we must believe in its influences now upon the minds of the men assembled around the table in the great auditorium of Memorial Continental hall—remembering always to the great souls of the nation's founders, the men and women of '76, who also made supreme sacrifices for liberty, righteousness and justice. Thus the great nations that won the war against the forces of war and militarism are set together again to win peace, to put the seal of security upon the priceless things of the spirit at rescue from cost from the materialistic onslaughts of German imperialism. East and west, Christian and non-Christian, are working together to achieve before the world a mutual understanding and good-will among nations—for all that nations have to do is to understand one another, to have due consideration for one another's needs, and the golden rule will be an accomplished fact.

The spirit of cooperation must be continued in that direction; it is moving steadily toward the high goal of world peace, justice, good-will and a firm fellowship among men.

England and America are being drawn even closer together than ever before in the bonds of a mutual understanding and a sense of patriotic cause. When one English-speaking nation leads the way in offering a great naval sacrifice on the altar of limitation of armament, and the other said, "I am with you," the world took a long step toward peace; for as long as the British empire and the United States of America work toward a common cause, the world is safe from brute force and aggression. Animate by the spirit of liberty and justice, which has ever followed in the foot-steps of the Anglo-Saxon, the vast English-speaking dominions of these two peace-loving, self-governing countries will bring peace and security to the world.

Heroic France.

And for France, the heroic bulwarks of civilization on the Rhine, there is a cause to fear a "general baptism." "That would be a tragedy indeed," said Mr. Balfour, speaking for Britain in that hushed, tense moment following M. Briand's plea for France's national safety. Then slowly, distinctly, deliberately, the Englishman continued, "against the lust of domination which has been the root of Europe for so many generations should threaten the peace, the independence, the self-development, of our neighbors and allies; how should it be possible . . . that we who have done so much for the great cause of international liberty should see that cause perish out of our hands rather than make further sacrifice in its defense?" Italy, Belgium, Japan, rallied to France. Then America. "No words ever spoken by France have fallen upon deaf ears in the United States," said Secretary Hughes, and, "there is no moral isolation for the defenders of justice." The United States and the allied nations stood together and pledged France their moral support.

These words were not glittering diplomatic generalities. They were spoken by the leaders of nations under stress of tense emotion, they aroused the applause of the audience, listening breathlessly, and rendered them: they will echo down the ages as an expression of the inner meaning and spirit of the conference, the spirit of union and mutual support. That they have gone forth from our Memorial continental hall should thrill the soul of every daughter of the American revolution, who remembers them; however, and if ever faith fails, for they are words of men who are tracing a trail towards a more loving and understanding world wherein the will to peace shall supplant, please God, the Hunnish will to war.

This is my message to you from Memorial Continental hall in this own of a new year, and power of a new era. Let us have faith that the unseen hosts of God are guiding the minds and hearts of the men assembled in Memorial Continental hall, and thus shall they be lead into the ways of peace and mutual confidence. The unbroken soldier's sacrifice shall not have been made in vain.

Mr. C. G. George is suffering from a fractured ankle.

Miss Odessa Green has returned from a visit in Vienna and Macon.

The friends and members of the B. Y. F. U. enjoyed a measuring party Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mahle.

Miss Susie Meriwether, who has been visiting with her sister, Miss Lillian Meriwether, returned to Easton yesterday.

Rev. and Mrs. Homer S. Jenkins announced the birth of a son at home, January 10.

Miss Thelma Nolan will leave tomorrow for Tarpon Springs and Gainesville, Fla., to spend the remainder of the winter.

Miss Mary E. Pinkham has returned from a visit in Vienna and Macon.

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The literary meeting of the Woman's Missionary society will meet tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock with Mrs. F. S. Newlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Couch are at home at 1167 Waverly avenue.

Mr. C. G. George is suffering from a fractured ankle.

Miss Odessa Green has returned from an extended visit in Cincinnati.

Miss Marion Swords, of Conyers, is the newest Miss Allens Glass.

B. F. Borden has been quite sick for the past week.

Howard L. Tenenbaum is in New York on a business trip.

Mrs. W. J. Shannon is indisposed at the home of her son, Dr. G. C. Trimble.

Mrs. D. G. Jones is recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

Oyster Supper.

The Ladies' Aid society of Westminster Presbyterian church will have an oyster supper Thursday, January 19. This will be in the front part of the new church from 6:30 to 8:30 o'clock. Music will be furnished by an orchestra. The public is cordially invited.

Daughters of the Confederacy

MRS. FRANK HARROLD, AMERICUS, PRESIDENT
Mrs. Oscar McKenzie, Montezuma, recording secretary; Mrs. S. H. Mc-
Kee, Americus, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. T. Dixon, Thomasville,
treasurer; Mrs. G. P. Folks, Waycross, treasurer.

MISS MATTIE B. SHEBLEY, HOME STATE EDITOR.

President's Calendar—1922

Since it is impossible for me to meet with all chapters in the division, I beg your pardon for this omission. In every case this message is merely to emphasize. It is offered as a suggestion, and a reminder of the things that have first claim on our time in the year that is before us.

I have arranged appropriate work for each month.

January.

On January 1 the per capita tax for each chapter is due in the division, 40 cents per member, and should be sent to the state treasurer, Mrs. G. P. Folks, Waycross, Ga., for state and general taxes.

Observe the birthdays of:

General Robert E. Lee, January 19.

General Stonewall Jackson, Jan-

uary 21.

Remember our five-pointed star of service. 1. Membership. 2. Care of Confederate Women and Veterans. 3. Education. 4. World War Records. 5. General Welfare of the Division.

Enlist, arouse and register members

and try to win the Raines banner for largest number of members.

Send to interest to schools and pu-

ppin in our historical essay contest.

Mrs. Lucius Lamar, of Dawson, is chairman of this committee.

The subject this year is "Truth or the War Conspiracy of 1861."

Five copies of the pamphlet on this subject will be sent free to each chapter. Those who enter the contest and an pupil desiring a copy of the pamphlet may have one by sending 10 cents to pay expenses of mailing and posting to Miss Mildred Rutherford, Athens, Ga.

Also, "Truths of History," by Miss Rutherford. Order from same address, price 50 cents.

General, trying to win the trophy from general organization for enrolling the greatest number of new members between the ages of 18 and 25. The "Alice Baxter" loving cup is offered to the chapter in Georgia that sends in greatest number of new members between these ages.

February.

The Helen Plant educational fund

for the education of worthy girls, de-

sendants of confederate soldiers, at

the state industrial colleges, merits

your best activities for this month.

Georgia day is February 20.

Miss Rosalie Wren, head of the

art department, has been called to

Atlanta because of the illness of her sister.

Mrs. P. O. Campbell, of Eastman,

was the guest of her daughter, Miss

Mabel Campbell, at Wesleyan Mon-

astery.

Mrs. J. L. Weddington and Mrs.

John McDuffie, of Dublin, were visi-

tors at the college Monday.

Mrs. McDuffie, who was Miss Mavis Wed-

dington, was a former student of West-

minster.

Contributions for Alexander Steph-

ens institute, at Crawfordville, should

be sent to Mrs. H. M. Holden, Athens,

Georgia.

Send reports of your meetings to

Miss Mattie Shebley, Rome, Ga., state

editor for U. D. C. column in Atlanta Constitution.

See that a Georgia flag is in every

school room in your county. Mrs. W.

H. Frizzell, 23 East Thirty-ninth

street, Savannah, will give you neces-

sary information on this subject.

Off \$5,000 world war educational

fund, to be used for educating worthy

young people, is being completed. This

money is to be invested in government

bonds and the interest alone to be used

for the education of lineal descendants

of confederate veterans.

Such descendants are served in the re-

cent world war. Send contributions to

Miss Alice Baxter, 31 East Fourth

street, Atlanta.

Mrs. Julian Lane, the state chair-

man of scholarships, is ready to ready

to communicate with you on this subject.

String of prizes on back of pamphlet

and pin in Georgia will more than

make for better sacrifice in its defense.

Italy, Belgium, Japan, rallied to

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GEORGIA STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

ORGANIZED IN 1896—MEMBERSHIP 43,000—JOINED GENERAL FEDERATION IN 1897—MOTTO: "WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION."—CLUB FLOWER: CHEROKEE ROSE.

President, Mrs. J. E. Hays, Macon; vice president, Mrs. A. P. Brantley, Blackshear, Ga.; second vice president, Mrs. J. S. Hawkins, Savannah; recording secretary, Mrs. Albert P. Hill, Greenville; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. H. Brenner, Augusta; general federation director in Georgia, Mrs. Louisa Dooly; treasurer, Mrs. Robert T. Daniel, Ponte de Leon apartments, Atlanta; auditor, Mrs. Charlton Battle, Columbus; parliamentarian, Miss Rosa Woodberry, Atlanta; editor, Miss Louise Dooly. National headquarters, 1410 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Miss Lida Hafford, director.

DISTRICT PRESIDENTS—First, Mrs. Arthur Evans, Waynesboro; second, Mrs. E. L. McKinnon, Boston; third, Mrs. D. C. Ketchum, Vienna; fourth, Mrs. Enoch Callaway, LaGrange; fifth, Mrs. T. T. Stevens, Luckie street, Atlanta; sixth, Mrs. R. H. Hankinson, McDonough; seventh, Mrs. W. C. Martin, Dalton; eighth, Mrs. Lena Felker Lewis, Monroe; ninth, Mrs. M. F. Nelms, Commerce; tenth, Mrs. E. R. Hines, Milledgeville; eleventh, Mrs. William Mizell, Jr., Folkston; twelfth, Mrs. C. H. Kittrell, Dublin.

Federation Programs For the New Year

With the announcement today by the president of the Georgia Federation of Women's clubs, of the new directory for 1922—and in most cases the state list goes over into 1923—the program of the Georgia federation for 1922 is launched.

Simultaneously with the directory of the Georgia federation, there is published the directory of the general federation. This is important, first, because the state is organized on lines identical with the general federation, and chairmen of department divisions and committees draw their plans to harmonize with the outline of work proposed by the general federation, and, second, because the recent vote of the Georgia federation that all clubs affiliating with the state body would automatically become members also of the general federation, brings the individual clubs in more intimate relation than ever before, with the national body.

New chairmen are urged by the state president to get into communication with their national chairmen and to secure instructions and literature.

In some sections of Georgia federation work there has been no break, since the same women will continue in office, but in other important instances there is a new personnel.

Among these is the chairman of music. Miss Ella Pope, of Americus, has been appointed, and her office will be more than conspicuous since she will have charge of the contest for a state song.

Mrs. For Land, of Macon, is the new chairman of gift scholarships.

Mrs. Howard McCall, chairman of the committee on printing and supplies.

Dr. Elizabeth Broach, of Atlanta, chairman of social hygiene.

New committees created include a committee on Georgia-made goods and Georgia products. It will be the duty of this committee to arrange a Georgia-made goods week, as called for by the recent state convention in Savannah. Mrs. Newton Wing, of Atlanta, has accepted the chairmanship of this committee.

Another new state committee will be called the hostess committee, and the chairman, appointed annually, will be selected from the hostess city of that year.

A glance over the directory as published today will show that the official personnel of the federation is one of strength and promise. Every woman selected has had experience in her particular line, either through club work or devotion to that particular line as a profession.

Official Directory—Georgia Federation

Owing to a number of changes in the official personnel of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, the official directory, as completed for the new year, is announced by the state president, Mrs. J. E. Hays, as follows:

Officers, 1921-1922.

President—Mrs. J. E. Hays, Macon.

Vice President-at-Large—Mrs. A. P. Brantley, Blackshear, Ga.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. S. S. Hawkins, Savannah, Ga.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Albert Hill, Greenville.

Treasurer—Mrs. Robert T. Daniel, Ponte de Leon apartments, Atlanta.

Editor—Miss Louise Dooly, Atlanta.

General Federation Director for Georgia—Mrs. Samuel Luman, Atlanta, Ga.

General Federation Chairman Division of Citizenship Training—Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, 682 West Peachtree street, Atlanta.

District Presidents.

First—Mrs. Arthur Evans, Waynesboro.

Second—Mrs. E. L. McKinnon, Boston.

Third—Mrs. D. C. Ketchum, Vienna.

Fourth—Mrs. E. R. Hines, Milledgeville.

Fifth—Mrs. T. T. Stevens, Luckie street, Atlanta.

Sixth—Mrs. R. H. Hankinson, McDonough.

Seventh—Mrs. W. C. Martin, Dalton.

Eighth—Mrs. Lena Felker Lewis, Monroe.

Ninth—Mrs. M. F. Nelms, Commerce.

Tenth—Mrs. E. R. Hines, Hawkinville.

Eleventh—Mrs. William Mizell, Jr., Folkston.

Twelfth—Mrs. C. H. Kittrell, Dublin.

Endowments.

Ella M. White Memorial—Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick, Madison.

Chairman, Mrs. Rhodes Brown, Columbus; Mrs. H. H. Tift, Tifton; Mrs. J. Lindsey Johnson, Rome; Miss Rosa Woodberry, Atlanta.

Celeste Parrish Memorial—Mrs. H. B. Wey, 128 Elizabeth street, Atlanta.

Mary Ann Lipscomb Memorial—Mrs. H. W. Willet, 1185 Peachtree street, Atlanta.

Tallulah Falls Industrial School—Director, Mrs. Hugh Willet, 1185 Peachtree street, Atlanta.

Student Aid Foundation—Chairman, Mrs. H. B. Wey, 128 Elizabeth street, Atlanta.

State Association for Education of Georgia Mountainers—Chairman, Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Savannah.

Department of Works.

Department of American Citizenship—Mrs. A. L. Alexander, 345 Peachtree street, Atlanta.

Division of Citizenship Training—Mrs. Hamilton Douglas, 21 East Eighth street, Atlanta.

Division of Americanization—Mrs. Charles Holt, Macon.

Division of Community Service—Mrs. Albert Thornton, Peachtree street, Atlanta.

Dyeing—Shampooing Manicuring Chiropody.

Phone for Engagement, Main 201.

The S. A. Clayton Company

Leading Hairdressing Store

Double Floor Space

18 E. Hunter St. Atlanta, Ga.

CALL BELLE ISLE TAXICABS

"Oh, Mother"

The way you have your hair arranged makes you look twenty years younger.

The mother had just visited Our Hairdressing Parlors

10,000 heads of hair artistically arranged for Atlanta women.

Dyeing—Shampooing Manicuring Chiropody

Phone for Engagement, Main 201.

The S. A. Clayton Company

Leading Hairdressing Store

Double Floor Space

18 E. Hunter St. Atlanta, Ga.

CALL BELLE ISLE TAXICABS

Georgia Song Contest Open Another Year

Mrs. J. E. Hays, president of the Georgia Federation, announces that the contest for a state song will be open for another year. This was decided by the state convention in Savannah. The song selected "A popular vote" that the best will be one of those competing at the Athens convention next fall. The same contestants may enter again. Miss Ella Pope, of Americus, has been appointed chairman of the division of music and art and dancing, and will be in charge of the contest rules. It was decided by the convention that the verses for the song would be selected first. This part of the contest will close about April 1; musicians can then begin on the musical setting.

Mud Creek Academy.

"Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a boy on the other: that is the best kind of a university."

This saying of a wise man of another generation comes to my mind with the splendid news that Charles M. Neel, that grand old patriarch of Georgia education, has despatched his apple orchard at Cornelius, where he retired to rest, and has opened an academy where 100 girls and boys of Habersham county are getting the best of the same kind of an education which the personality of the great teacher, Mark Hopkins, could make out of a log with a boy at the far end of it.

Mud Creek academy is as effective an educational institution as any in the state. (We know kind of dev'le it does not specify.) Georgia clubwomen, always enlisted in behalf of rural education, take this opportunity to welcome Mr. Neel back to the schoolroom, and most cordially to greet Mud Creek academy.

By the way, Mr. Neel says, "the academy is using books lent by the Georgia library commission."

PASSIE FENTON OTTLEY.

**Atlanta Women
Guests at Luncheon**

Mrs. B. M. Boykin, president of the Atlanta Woman's club; Mrs. Norman Sharp, chairman of the cuchi mark; Mrs. Lucian Harris, Mrs. Marvin Thrower, Mrs. W. B. Price-Smith, chairman of auditorium committee; Mrs. W. E. Quilliam, and Mrs. John L. C. were in McDowell street Tuesday, in attendance upon the McDowell Woman's club, and were the guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. W. H. Hankinson, president of the sixth district of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs.

Among those invited to meet the honored guests were Mrs. Paul Turner, Mrs. T. A. Sloan, Jr., Mrs. J. A. Partridge, Miss Annie G. Thompson, Mrs. E. M. Smith, Mrs. Hugh Turner and Mrs. A. M. George.

Silver Anniversary Of Music Club.

The Savannah Music club, probably the oldest in the state, is preparing to celebrate its silver anniversary. The celebration will take the form of a gala musical, which will be open to the public.

The president of the club, Mrs. F. G. Bailey, formerly state chairman of music for the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs. She is the first woman to hold the office, eight men having preceded her at the head of the club in its twenty-five years of achievement.

Upson County Federates.

Thomaston, Ga., January 14.—(Special—) The Upson County Federation of Women's Clubs has been organized on Children's Day at State Sanitarium—Mrs. D. S. Walrath, 17 West Tenth street, Atlanta.

Department of Legislation—Mrs. Robert Berner, Bond street, Macon.

Division of Civil Service—Mrs. Price Gilbert, 37 East Fourteenth street, Atlanta.

Division of School and Home Improvements—Mrs. W. H. Gurr, Dawson.

Division of Country Life—Mrs. James Y. Swift, Elberton.

Department of Fine Arts—Mrs. T. G. Geise, Dawson.

Division of Art—Mrs. Ulric Atkinson, 34 Columbia avenue, Atlanta.

Division of Music—

Division of Literature—Miss Virginia Garner, Wesleyan college, Macon.

Division of Social and Industrial Conditions—Mrs. Allen Strickland, Dublin.

Division of School Hygiene—Mrs. T. E. Land, Macon.

Special Committee.

Resol.—Mrs. W. H. Griffin, 249 St. Charles avenue, Atlanta.

Department of Public Welfare—Mrs. T. Charlton Hudson, Columbus.

Division of Health—Mrs. W. H. Fleming, Augusta.

Division of Child Welfare—Mrs. Anna F. Felder, Muscogee avenue, Atlanta.

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PEOPLE AND THINGS OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

BY LOUISE DOOLY

A Fair Exchange,
No Robbery

In the course of an evening's reading recently, two striking viewpoints on the capacity of women presented themselves. One was an analysis by a well-known woman writer, Mary Alden Hopkins, of the greatest obstacle women must meet who will make a success in business and the professions; namely, the barrier raised up in their own minds by a sub-conscious retention of the age-old tradition of the inferiority of women.

The other view was presented by Frederick J. Haskin, who built upon a statement by Dr. Simon Katzoff, psycho-analyst. Dr. Katzoff stated before a New England board of education that the training of women in the most important business of life for women—that of being wives—is woefully neglected.

Mr. Haskin agrees with Dr. Katzoff, while dwelling at the same time on the "tyranny" the American wife exercises in the home.

The American husband, said Mr. Haskin, is the most petticoat-dominated man on earth. "In the typical American husband," says Mr. Haskin, "the husband is deprived of a large part of his personal liberty in the matter of his associations, engagements and habits. His wife's wishes are presented to him, not in the form of requests, but of demands. Yet the average American male accepts this situation philosophically. For one thing, he has been trained to feminine domination from early childhood, for the American youth is ruled by his mother far more than by his father, and he is commonly enslaved by his elder sisters as well. It seems quite natural to him to have his wife take a similar attitude of ownership."

"Doubtless the American attitude is in many ways admirable," continues Mr. Haskin. "It gives the woman an unusual opportunity to realize herself as an individual and develop any abilities she may have. For a woman of good character and intelligence it is an excellent system. But the flaw in it is that the American tradition does not demand enough of the woman to justify the large amount of freedom she is given."

Her calls attention then to the years of training required to make a woman eligible to practice a profession or take a real stand in the business.

"But she to whose mercies the destinies of one man and three or four children are to be trusted requires no training whatever, according to the American custom."

The points of both writers are well taken. It is a curious paradox that the woman in the home is marvelously independent in that setting, but the woman transplanted to a business setting, is, as a rule, inwardly lacking in confidence, even in those cases when she most emphatically asserts her independence.

When she starts out in business there are barriers in her own mind. In some instances she is able to climb over them, or push them aside—more frequently, they remain barriers always.

"Inferiority," as Miss Hopkins says, "is impressed upon women from the day they are born. Timidity, docility, anxiety and indecision are expected of women, and women very largely live up to the reputation which has been given them. Whether or not these qualities are inherent in their nature is of less importance than that they believe them to be. Inferiority can be taught to a child."

"Boys who are brought up on 'don'ts,' 'mustn'ts' and 'can'ts' react to this negative training in the same way girls do. They grow up with a sense of inferiority to other boys."

Conditions will change. Considering the brevity of the years in which women have taken part in business, the number who have stepped over the barriers of tradition, is much more remarkable than that many more are still held back from fullest expression by unnecessary fears.

The ideal situation will be nearer at hand when the woman in the home learns to "persevere through training that tyranny is an outward method of administration; and when the woman in business learns through experience and contact that public opinion is not necessarily infallible, because it has from time immemorial gone without contradiction.

Elasticity a Strong Point
Of Ideal Family Budget

Interest in the family budget published on this page last Sunday has brought out commendations and criticisms from both men and women, of which the following is given as an instance, since it offers opportunity for further elucidation of the budget idea.

The letter is from a modest man. It read, in part, as follows:

"Dear Miss Dooly: Mr. Fowles' letter is most encouraging to one who is primarily interested in the idea of a budget."

"A budget means apportioning an income to an expenditure leaving a margin for saving, which of course is the object. The important point is the making of a budget by the individual and the earnest effort to follow it, and more than half the battle is won when the apportionments are actually set.

"The needs of the individual (in

personal business expenses due to club dues or other social interests), also gifts for weddings, at Christmas, etc.?"

The letter was submitted for a reply to the author of the budget criticised.

Answers Critic.

The answer is as follows:

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THE CONSTITUTION'S PARENT-TEACHER PAGE :: :

Edited by
Bessie Shaw Stafford.

OFFICERS, GEORGIA PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION—Mr. Charles Hilburn, president, Macon; Mrs. Charles P. Osburn, executive secretary; Mrs. Charles Goodman, recording secretary, Atlanta; Mrs. Z. V. Peterson, corresponding secretary, Atlanta; Mrs. John Glenn, treasurer. Decatur; Mrs. J. B. Hutton, auditor, Savannah; Mrs. John W. Rowlett, historian, Atlanta.

OFFICERS OF ATLANTA PARENT-TEACHER COUNCIL—President, Mrs. Frank McCormick; vice president, Mrs. R. M. Walker; secretary, Mrs. W. P. Warren; treasurer, Mrs. Z. V. Peterson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. S. Wise.

Mrs. T. E. Biggs Discusses Teachers' and Parents' Work

Mrs. T. E. Biggs, president of the Parent-Teacher Association of Waverly Hall, Ga., has written an excellent article for this page in regard to the teachers and the parents' co-operation in the schools.

Mrs. Biggs taught for fifteen years and is, therefore, in a position to state clearly her knowledge of this feature. Her letter is as follows:

Co-operation Important.

"There has never been a time in the history of our state when the co-operation of the teachers in the schools and the parents of our children is more important. When we face the fact that there are today 5,000,000 of children in our schools, the lack of school facilities, this one fact is enough to make us, as teachers and parents, put on our 'working clothes' and join our forces to the end that all our children, and neighbors' children, may have their educational rights. We must be a good example, persistently and tirelessly, until we see that need supplied. There must be no place in our plans for petty selfishness, unworthy motives, pride or prejudice.

"We must have that 'faith' removed, mounting 'that love that never falleth,' and that vision that can look way down the vista of time and see the consummation of our hopes for better schools, better equipments and a generation of boys and girls adequately trained to meet the tasks we are bequeathing to them.

Parents Responsible.

"This task of educating our boys and girls is a task that must be left to our teachers to do. We as parents are personally responsible for the quality of the education of the children in our schools. We cannot, if we would, escape this responsibility.

"Roger W. Babson has said that, 'Statistics show that the greatest undeveloped resources in America are human beings.' We must see that this is no longer true. We must see that they're 'grown in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man.' What more perfect development could we desire? Perchance, someone may ask, 'Must all this be done in the schoolroom?' Remember that the majority of children between the ages of 5 and 18 spend the largest part of their day in the schoolroom, and I think you will need no answer to that question. The school is responsible, and to a great extent, for the training of our children in the fundamentals of right and wrong, as well as in reading, writing and arithmetic.

"The Parent-Teacher association has a large part in the carrying on of this great work. So, as an organization, let us lay aside every personal ambition, every difference in opinion, and agree on broad, simple principles, and put the golden rule into practice in every relation of life, and the day will soon come when all our problems will be solved by very simple processes."

Tech High P.T.A. To Meet January 24.

The Tech High Parent-Teacher association will meet Tuesday evening, January 24, having postponed the meeting from last week. A full attendance is urged.

At the meeting Tuesday evening the cause of Olif Walraven was presented to the club by Mrs. Carter Cook. After hearing her statement, the Tech parents present unanimously decided to pledge the association for \$10, and to this Mr. T. K. Glenn added \$5 personally, making a total donation of \$15 to the fund needed.

Adair P.T.A.

Meeting Wednesday.

The Parent-Teacher association of Adair school will meet Wednesday afternoon, January 19, at 3 o'clock. All are urged to be present and bring a cup and saucer. Mrs. Andrews will speak and plans perfected for an entertainment to be given in February.

College Park P.T.A. To Meet Tuesday.

The College Park Parent-Teacher association will meet Tuesday, January 17, at 3 o'clock at the First Baptist church. This will be an open meeting and all those who are interested in the welfare of the children are cordially invited to attend. The fathers are invited to be present, as the meeting is held at night in order to enable them to be there.

W. A. Sutton, superintendent of the Atlanta schools, is to be the speaker of the evening. His subject will be "The Cost of a Life." A general reception at the church house of the Baptist church will follow the meeting. There will be music and refreshments and the parents and teachers will have an opportunity to meet each other.

Story Hour Launched By Decatur P.T.A.

A very attractive feature of work which has been launched in Decatur is the story hour for the children of Decatur in McDevitt building. Those who have received two special instructors, Miss Henrietta Smith and Miss Henrietta Jenkins, and of whom have made special study of kindergarten and child's welfare work. For the present they conduct the story hour on Thursday afternoon 3 to 4 o'clock, for children in the first four grades of school, and on Friday afternoons for children in the fifth and grammar school. The price of admission is 25 cents for an afternoon's entertainment. Stories and games played to music were featured last Thursday afternoon, and this will be a permanent event.

Fraser Street P.T.A. Has Hope Chest.

The regular monthly meeting of Fraser Street Parent-Teacher club was held on Wednesday evening with a splendid attendance of mothers, many of whom being members of the club. The addition of W. A. Sutton was endorsed by the club and was promised him to see that every child of school age in Fraser district would attend school. A committee with Mrs. Ritch in charge, was appointed to look after the matter.

Mrs. J. E. Andrews spoke on the Americanization plans.

The president, Mrs. H. C. McClellan, has started a hope chest from which clothes will be supplied for needy children who are now unable to attend school.

Spring Street P.T.A. Makes Report.

The January meeting of the Spring Street Parent-Teacher association was held on Wednesday afternoon with the president, Mrs. Robert Mason, presiding.

Mrs. Thomas Law, treasurer, reported that the kindergarten and other expenses were paid up to date, and that \$4,323.50 remained in the fund.

Mrs. Dowdy B. B. was appointed chairman of a committee to investigate the moving picture situation, with the idea in view of giving the children educational pictures on alternate Thursdays at 1 o'clock.

Mrs. Albert Adams and Mrs. Hugh Richardson reported on the condition of the girls' grade, an open discussion followed as to ways and means of drainage. Mrs. Hugh Richardson, Mrs. Dawson Collier and Frank Inman were appointed to have the defects remedied.

A discussion of the hot lunch question followed, and it was presented to the association from different angles by Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Carroll Latimer, Mrs. James L. Riley and Mrs. E. H. Glenn, and a decision was made not to serve lunches at present, but to continue to allow children to purchase them.

A sum of \$35 was raised for the purpose of buying artificial hands for Olif Walraven, who was injured in an accident.

Mrs. Adams, of the fifth grade, gave a clear description of the work done by the girls' grade, and the great success stories. This was followed by Miss Holland, of the first grade, who told of her methods of initiating the very young into the intricacies of education.

The Parent-Teacher association of Franklin Street school will entertain the fathers Thursday evening at 7:30. A program has been arranged.

Professor Sutton and Mr. McClellan will be among the speakers. All parents are cordially invited.

Mrs. Cole Points Methods to Help School Children

Mrs. F. C. Cole, who is a patron of the Lee Street school, has written a letter to the Parent-Teacher editor of the Atlanta Constitution, in which she offers valuable suggestions in regard to the 500 children who are out of school or of regular school to the attendance office. Her letter follows:

"Will you allow me space on your page to make a suggestion?

"I see that the new attendance officer of the public schools states that of the large number of children of school age who are out of school, the majority are not in school because they haven't the proper clothing and cannot afford to buy the necessary books. Why can't the Parent-Teacher associations attend to this matter? To my mind, this is one of the most vital works that can be done by any association.

"If the names of these children are furnished to the teachers in the different schools in which they are located, I believe the Parent-Teacher associations of the different schools would gladly see to it that all these children are properly clothed, furnished with books and given the necessary medical attention in order that they may attend school. Each grade could take care of the children belonging to their particular grade. Those schools that do not have this condition to contend with would only too glad and willing to help the other schools that have more work of this kind than they could attend to."

"By having the schools attend to the children in their particular section, it will prevent duplication. By this I refer especially to sections of the city where regular mission work is carried on. Those in the government, of course, in better position to know the requirements of their particular territory, and can find out whether or not any particular case is already being helped by the Associated Charities or any church or other charitable organization. Those who are working with this kind, unorthodox parties frequently get aid undeservedly, and thus cause many worthless cases to go unaided.

"The aim of the P.T.A. is in entering into such a city-wide work should to help all children of school age (and on the side get in touch with some one to take care of the older children) and to help the children in the dene where possible, and give them fair treatment at home), giving the child proper medical attention, clothing, food when necessary (as it is in many cases), and the necessary books, without embarrassment to the child and for mutual agreement of the parents or particular persons or association. It should be done for the upliftment and the upbuilding of the childhood of Atlanta. The work should be carried on as systematically and regularly as the other routine work of the schools.

"If this work is pursued by the association, it will cause the checks collected by the different schools to be realigned, as well as help the other schools to be realigned, and will help to give more money to the public physician and city nurse for that district present. Mrs. Horace T. Baldwin and Mrs. M. D. Mitchell are co-chairmen of this child welfare committee.

Little Melba Rainey was the first baby examined and was pronounced perfect. Frank Garrison, Jr., was the

youngest child present, his birthday recorded as November 10, 1921. The first baby list includes Caroline Mitchell, Eleanor Jordan, Fred Chapin, Melba Rainey, Frank Garrison, Jr., W. J. Chapin, Elizabeth Wilson, Martha Mayhew, Neva F. Boak, Fred D. Roy, Jane McDonald, Jack James Bishop, Elsie Fuller, Sydney Isenberg, Jenny Kunansky, Willie Charles Robert Hemphill, born December 30, 1920, heads the honorary list, as he is yet too young to be entered in the health center meetings.

The first meeting of the Pryor street baby health center, which is conducted under the auspices of the Pryor Parent-Teacher club, with Mrs. Luther Medlock, president, met Wednesday afternoon, January 11, at 2:30 o'clock. The first meeting of the city nurse for that section of Atlanta stands with Mrs. Medlock. These meetings will be held on the second Friday in each month.

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ROOMMATE WANTED

TWO refined young ladies as roommates.

References. Ivy 6824.

BOARDERS WANTED

2 OR 3 meals per day, with laundry rooms; private home. Hemlock 2544.

29 AND 22 COOPER ST.—Room and board, \$7 and \$8 per week; close in; electricity and gas included; heat, heat. M. 3662-J.

PRIVATE home, room with or without meals. 82 N. North Ave. Hem. 4813.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished room, connecting bath, meals; references. Hemlock 1222.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

FURNISHED

HALF of furnished house one block of Georgia Terrace; something nice. H. 2007-J.

All conv., private home. Reference reasonable.

LITTLE room, with or without meals; heat, water, elec. lights. M. 2221.

THREE room, keeping, furnished room. West End. 1234-J. 330 Lavon St.

ONE or two front rooms and kitchen for housekeeping. 322 Cleveland St.

NICE room, private, kitchenette; convenient to bath. 283 Peachtree.

ROOM, sleeping porch and kitchenette; all conveniences; private home. Hemlock 2533.

2 OR 3 rooms for housekeeping; conveniences. References. 1, 2027-W.

TWO rooms, with or without meals; heat, bath; hot water; private. H. 2007-J.

UNFURNISHED

THREE unfurnished, connecting rooms, separate entrance, sink, hot water, electricity and hot water. Prefer no children. 312 Lee Street.

TWO rooms and kitchenette, living room, privates. Atlanta 2000, 2nd floor, 2nd entrance. Adm. 4824.

4 CON. rooms, elec. lights, large yard and garage, newly painted. \$30. M. 3202-W.

TWO ROOMS for light housekeeping; hot water; reasonable. 250 Dawson St.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

HOUSE/R 1 room, 1 room, kitchen; 2 rooms, bath. Call after 10 o'clock. 221 S. Pryor.

Housekeep Rooms—Wanted

UNFURNISHED

255 E. BLVD., near park; 4 large upstairs rooms, two entrances, private entrance, hot, hot water, gas. \$35. M. 4080-J.

APARTMENTS—For Rent

FURNISHED

WILL sublet my furnished apartment about two weeks from now. Located on the corner of Ponce de Leon and Jackson; 4 rooms, sun parlor and bath. Hemlock 3405.

FUR RENT—Four-room, furnished, steam-heated apt. Phone H. 5407-J. 17 E. 10th.

DELIGHTFUL, furnished, modern apartment. Call at 100 W. Peachtree, or phone 4220. Apartment.

SIX-ROOM, nicely furnished, steam-heated apt., north side. References. Hemlock 5607, between 7 a.m. and 6:30 p.m.

FIVE ALM., 3 rooms, north side, all mod., heat, bath, hot water, gas. \$35. M. 4080-J.

SMALL, sp. private home, sp. entrance. 5-E. Morris Ave. Hemlock 2052.

THREE rooms, suitable for couple; private home; garage. 57 McLendon. 1, 2652-J.

UNFURNISHED

ONE unfurnished room down-stairs; kitchenette, sink, Hemlock 4418.

APARTMENT TO SUBLLET

CORNER East North Avenue and Myrtle, short walk from Decatur. You will enjoy this apartment equally as well in summer as winter. Account of location and conveniences. Will rent to adults only. Can furnish best references. Rent \$70. Can give possession today.

BURDETT REALTY CO.

FOR RENT—Steam-heated, 6-room apartment in Colonades, North Court Apartments, A-2, February 1, \$80. Sharp & Boylston, 90 N. Forsyth.

PARTY leaving town will sublease very attractive 4-room apartment, second floor, northeast corner front in efficient street address. Located in the heart of the city, overlooking Piedmont Park. Phone Hemlock 325-J, or apply Apartment T-8.

APT. SACRIFICE

IN the best apt., in Atlanta. I have a 4-room, 1 bath, heat, electric, for the balance of my lease. Located on Hemlock 110-J. 330 Ponce de Leon. Apt. 3.

IN the new apartment building at 1201 Peachtree, have a 5 and 6-room, all mod., heat, bath, hot water, gas, and surrounded by the best homes. Fitzhugh Knob & Sons, 1208 Candler building.

FOR sub-lease FEB. 1st or earlier if desired, a room, and sun porch, garage. Apply to Apartment No. 12, at 1010 Peachtree St., corner Fifteenth St.

THREE room, and sun porch, garage in the best, from immediate possession. \$15 month. See Janitor, 611 Ponce de Leon, or call Decatur 17.

THE subject beautiful 7-room, 1st, every mod., electric, heat, all modern, location. Apply Mrs. Harry G. Poole, 115 East Peachtree street. Hemlock 1133.

NORTH AVE., 6 rooms, south side 4 rooms and kitchenette. \$485.

BRAND-NEW 4-room apartment, Lakewood terrace and West Avenue. Lakewood 116. Electric lights, city water, bath, etc; heat, hot water, gas, all mod. P. B. Hopkins. Main 1092.

CLEAN, well furnished apt. to couple or house, women. All conveniences; heat and cooling. Good location. Hem. 4102-W.

315 ALABAMA AVE., 2 rooms, priv. house, all conv.; cheap. Main 3021-W.

FRENCH, RECENTLY room unfurnished from apartment. All conveniences. Excellent location. No. 21 West Alexander St., Lafayette Court Apartments. References required.

611 PONCE DE LEON AVENUE—A BEAUTIFUL, recently-furnished, sleeping porch; walls, floors, woodwork refinished. Janitor.

APT. MODERN HEATED APT. CALL M. 3408.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

321 CHEROKEE—Facing Grant park, modern apt., res., garage. Main 3021-W.

APARTMENTS—Wanted

FURNISHED

BUR. COUPLES want 2 or 3-room, steam heated, furn., apt., north side. Ivy 2945.

UNFURNISHED

LARGE house or several apartments in well located north side. Mrs. E. Florence, General Delivery, Atlanta.

FOR RENT—Stores

FURNISHED RETAIL STORES

REDUCED RENTS, GOOD STANDS

WANTED—BY COUPLE, 3 OR 4-ROOM

APT. OR BUSINESS, NORTH SIDE.

MUST BE REASONABLE. PHONE IVY 5590-X.

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LARGE house or several apartments in well located north side. Mrs. E. Florence, General Delivery, Atlanta.

HOUSES—For Rent

FURNISHED

RENT—No. 227 Greenwood, first-class, well furnished, north side; 6-room, modern, bungalow; close in; electricity and hot water; heat, hot water, gas, water, elec. lights. M. 2221.

THREE room, keeping, furnished room. West End. 1234-J. 330 Lavon St.

ONE or two front rooms and kitchen for housekeeping. 322 Cleveland St.

NICE room, private, kitchenette; heat, water, gas, water, elec. lights. M. 2221.

ROOM, sleeping porch and kitchenette; all conveniences; private home. Hemlock 2533.

2 OR 3 rooms for housekeeping; conveniences. References. 1, 2027-W.

TWO rooms, including kitchen, connecting bath, meals; references. Hemlock 1222.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

FURNISHED

HALF of furnished house one block of Georgia Terrace; something nice. H. 2007-J.

All conv., private home. Reference reasonable.

LITTLE room, with or without meals; heat, water, gas, water, elec. lights. M. 2221.

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

VOL. LIV., No. 217.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1922.

".....O Wind, If Winter Comes, Can Spring Be Far Behind?"

Shelley most likely didn't intend for his question to be answered in connection with stocks in a Department Store. We offer all due apologies. But the fact remains that Winter has come with us, bringing in its wake lowest clearance prices on everything that pertains to it. And along with those things—scattered here and there over the store you'll find new arrivals—the first peeps of the coming season—delightful evidences of the fact that Spring cannot be far behind.

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.

New Fiber Silk Sweaters

JUST the thing for Spring—
silk fiber Sweaters—beautiful
quality—and in shades that
speak the spring spirit—fuchsia,
chestnut, mohawk, golf green,
jockey red. Navy and black, of course. The best looking
Sweaters you've seen in a long while at.....\$10.95
Fourth Floor.

A Special Clearance Group of Suits

THEY'RE marked now at
\$25.00 and \$28.00—and that
doesn't represent real value.
Strictly sport models of wool-
spun—unlined—fine for Spring
wear—of brown, green and blue mixtures. All sizes.
Also a few small sizes in silver-tone—copen and wistaria.
While they last.....\$15.95
Fourth Floor.

A Few Choice Fur Coats

INCLUDED are coats of mole,
French seal and Hudson seal
with beaver collar and cuffs.
Qualities to be genuinely appre-
ciated. Here are some of the
values—\$105.00 grades at \$130.00; \$250.00 grades at
\$166.67; \$275.00 grades at \$183.34; \$350.00 grades at
\$233.34; \$425.00 grades at \$281.34; \$500.00 grades
at.....\$333.34
Fourth Floor.

A Feature Group of Neckpieces

AS in the case of the fur coats,
all neckpieces have been
given a uniform reduction of 1-3.
That's quite an item, too, when
you think of the real value of
f.u.s. Of them all we're featuring tomorrow a special
lot of elegant pieces—regular \$95.00 qualities at \$63.34
Fourth Floor.

Timely Savings

SHEETS—heavy, seamless
sheets—of durable quality.
81x90 inches. A lot of \$1.49
values at.....\$1.00

PILLOW CASES—size
45x36 inches. A fine time
to supply your needs with
good qualities at.....\$2.4c

BED SPREADS—crochet
spreads of a well known
brand. Size 72x84 inches.
Sharply underpriced at \$1.60

SEA ISLAND—36 inches
wide—no need to say any-
thing further except that
the price is only.....\$2.5c

GINGHAMS—a clearance
lot—good qualities and de-
sirable patterns and colors.
25c, 29c and 39c grades
at.....\$2.5c

PAJAMA CHECKS—36
inches wide—25c quality. A
special lot at.....\$2.5c

LINEN DAMASK—yes,
all linen! 64 inches wide.
Regular \$1.50 quality, \$1.15

NAPKINS—union linen—
18-inch size. Marked now
at \$4.75. Tomorrow, per
dozen.....\$2.75

TOWELS—all white, huck
Towels—16x26 inches. Sell
regularly at 12½c each. To-
morrow, dozen.....\$1.15

Main Floor



Charming Spring Dresses Taffetas Canton Crepes

FRESH and appealing as are the
first zephyrs of springtime—standing
out in marked contrast to the
sombreness of a drear winter back-
ground—and more delightful because
of that contrast. That's why you'll
want to see these Dresses tomorrow.
And when you see them you can't help
liking them. To give variety to the
style touches you'll find beads, braids
and embroidered designs used in in-
numerable ways—new puffed sleeves,
three-tier petal skirts, long waist or
basque effects, and so on. Beside all
that, and better than all, they're serv-
iceable Dresses—Dresses of Real
Quality.

Two Groups Featured

\$38.00

\$45.00

Fourth Floor

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.

A Big Variety of New Voile Waists

SPRING isn't spring without
Voile Waists—and here are
styles and qualities to excite the
envy of all past seasons. Per-
fectly beautiful styles—many
showing the neatest kind of hand work—tucks, hem-
stitching, trimmings of daintiest laces. All fresh and
new.....\$4.95
Fourth Floor.

\$54.75 A SPECIAL group at a very
special price—new, fresh
stock and in a splendid variety
of beautiful Oriental and conven-
tional designs. The fact will bear
repeating, too, that the quality is the very best to be had.
A real buy at tomorrow's special price of.....\$54.75
Fifth Floor.

A Beautiful Selection Of New Wilton Rugs

\$74.75 WILTON RUGS have been
scarce. It will be good
news that we have a beautiful
new selection—and at less than
1-2 wartime prices. 9x12 feet in
size. Three prices prevail—one of which is mentioned
above. The others are \$85.00 and \$105.00. Smaller
sizes to match also.....Reduced
Fifth Floor.

A Clearance of Simmons Iron Beds

\$12.50 THE price quoted—\$12.50—is
for \$18.50 values. Other fea-
tures are \$25.00 values at \$17.50
and \$30.00 values at \$21.75.
They're the well known Sim-
mons Beds—"Built for Sleep." Choice from white, old
ivory, mahogany and walnut. Full or twin sizes. Prices
mean fine.....Savings
Fifth Floor.

FRENCH IVORY Half Price

French Ivory Mirrors,
Brushes, Combs, Puff Boxes,
Manicurists, etc. Every
piece is from our regular
stock and is of the best
quality and not the kind
you usually find in sales.
This is an unusual oppor-
tunity.

Velvet Bags to
Clearaway
\$2.95 Velvet Bags for \$1.49
\$3.95 Velvet Bags, for \$1.99
Main Floor

Sale of

China, Glass- ware, Lamps and Shades

Prices ½ to ½ and More Off
the Regular Prices.
Exceptional values in Lamps
and Shades.
Also special tables of Plates,
Vases, Glassware, Salad
Sets at—
10c, 25c, 49c, 75c, 99c
and 1.49
Values are two to four times
these prices.
Second Floor

Of Vital Interest to Those Who Need Silks and Woolens

Real Japanese Pongee

\$1.19 The real thing—heavy Japanese
Pongee that has body and will
give service. Not to be dupli-
cated at.....\$1.19

\$3.95 Canton Crepes

\$2.95 Note the saving—real \$3.95
Cantons in all colors, including
navy, brown, gray, taupe, white
and black at.....\$2.95

BEAUTIFUL VIYELLA FLANNELS—A full line of
newest patterns—plain colors, wide and narrow stripes, small
checks for infants' and children's wear. Sponged, shrunken and
washable. Most attractive prices.

NEW STRIPED SKIRTINGS—Variety to please and
qualities of the highest types, at greatly reduced prices. In-
cluded are light weight chiffon broadcloths, satin faced pru-
nellas and French serges. Original prices ranged up to \$5.00
per yard. In this sale at.....\$2.50 to \$3.89

TRIMMINGS AND LININGS—These departments are
showing many of the newest things—staple lines as well as
novelties.

SECOND FLOOR.

\$2.50 AND \$3 Crepe de Chine

Values of the best possible kind
—genuine \$2.50 and \$3.00 Crepe
de Chine—both light and dark
shades at.....\$2.19

\$2.19

Superb Wool Coatings

Fabrics of the finest types—
henna, tans, blues, grays, blacks,
oxfords and mixtures. Were
\$6.00 to \$15.00 per yard
now.....\$3.00 to \$7.50

1/2

Here's Profit For All Who Shop Monday in the Downstairs Store

A Clearance of Winter Suits

\$12.75

Regular sizes in velour—a few extra sizes of serge. All-
wool, well-tailored and in good styles. No need to tell
you that this clearance price doesn't begin to compare
with what the suits were made to sell for.....\$12.75

OUTING—Neat striped
patterns. Excellent 17½c
quality on sale tomorrow
only at.....\$12½c

PERCALES—Light col-
ors—shirting and dress
patterns—36 inches wide.
Extra good at.....\$12½c

These Fine Values in a Sale of Undermuslins

GOWNS—in various styles and qualities—
four groups.....49c, 59c, 98c, \$1.19

TEDDIES—Pleasing variety—splendid qual-
ities—in four groups.....49c, 69c, 79c, 98c

PETTICOATS—Lace or embroidery trimmed
styles. In the sale at.....79c

CORSET COVERS—Plain styles, neat and
serviceable. Very special.....29c

PANTS—Embroidery-trimmed. A special
lot tomorrow at.....39c

FOR CHILDREN—
Princess Slips.....49c and 69c
Teddy.....69c
Gowns.....69c
Body Waists.....39c

A Clearance of Winter Coats

\$13.75

Most of them are marked now at \$25.75—and they're
underpriced at that. Of heavy woolen coatings—serv-
iceable in every sense. Good looking, too! Many are
fur-trimmed. For clearance.....\$13.75

LONGCLOTH—10-yard
bolts—regular \$1.75 qual-
ity—marked for tomorrow
at.....\$1.49

GINGHAM—New spring
patterns—and they are
beautiful. All 25c qualities
at.....19c

Engagements

JENKINS—FITCH.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Jenkins announce the engagement of their daughter, Hettie Katherine, to Leo Francis Fitch, of Beccaria, Pa., the wedding to take place in February at home. No cards.

MAXWELL—WALKER.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Maxwell, of Lithia Springs, announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances Elizabeth, to Robert Hall Walker, of Atlanta, the wedding to be solemnized in the early spring. No cards.

ESTES—HAMMOND.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McCurte announce the engagement of their niece, Alta Estes, to J. B. Hammond, the marriage to take place Easter Sunday.

BAKER—RAWLS.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Baker, of Zebulon, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to Otis G. Rawls, of Atlanta, the marriage to be solemnized at the home of the bride-elect's parents early in February. No cards.

TABOR—BARRON.

Mrs. Ida Tabor of Toccoa, Ga., announces the engagement of her daughter, Edith Elizabeth, to J. Dixie Barron, the marriage to be solemnized the latter part of February.

GOOLSBY—REID.

Mrs. G. P. Goolsby, of Carlton, Ga., announces the engagement of her daughter, Sarah Martha, to Isaac Daniel Reid, of Athens, Ga., the wedding to take place at an early date. No cards.

SLOAN—ARNOLD.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Sloan, of McDonough, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel Miriam, to David J. Arnold, of Hampton, the wedding to be solemnized in the near future.

BAILEY—CRAWFORD.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Bailey, of Palestine, Texas, announce the engagement of their daughter, Kathleen Margaret, to Charles Richmond Crawford, of Lexington, Ga., the wedding will be solemnized at Maxey's, Ga., the date to be announced later.

SHEPPARD—JACKSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Akheart, of Central Mills, Ala., announce the engagement of their niece, Ernestine Sheppard, to Otis Pierce Jackson, of Cullman, Ala., the wedding to take place February 1.

ALLEN—BRIGHT.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Wheat Allen, of Lafayette, Ala., announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Louise, to John Morgan Bright, of Chattanooga, Tenn., the wedding to take place in February.

HORN—BOORSTIN.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Horn, of Jacksonville, Fla., formerly of Pittsburgh, announce the engagement of their daughter, Fannie, to Barney L. Boorstin, of Jacksonville, formerly of Atlanta, the date of the wedding to be announced later.

GERSON—HIRSCH.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Gerson, of Columbus, announce the engagement of their daughter, Hannah Rachel, to Isidor C. Hirsch, the date of the marriage to be announced later.

M'ELVEEN—HUNT.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. McElveen, of Cedartown, announce the engagement of their daughter, Elsie Mae, to Jesse Reese Hunt, the marriage to take place Tuesday, February 21.

ELLIOTT—TILLMAN.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Elliott, of Augusta, announce the engagement of their daughter, Velma Lois, to Dr. Carl Gustave Tillman, of Flaxwell, Okla., formerly of Savannah, the marriage to take place February 11, at St. John's Methodist church, in Augusta.

GIBSON—RICHARDS.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Gibson, of Carrollton, announce the engagement of their niece, Florence Irene Holcomb, to Ralph Richards, of Whitesburg, the marriage to take place January 15. No cards.

SMITH—USHER.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Smith, of Claxton, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ross, to Dr. Charles Usher, of Savannah, the marriage to take place Saturday, February 25, at the Claxton Baptist church.

Starr—Lang.

Newnan, Ga., January 14.—The marriage of Miss Sara Lavinia Starr and Thomas Lindsey Lang, of Atlanta, was beautifully solemnized Tuesday, January 3, at 4:30 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Starr, near Newnan, Ga.

The bride was becomingly dressed in a suit of navy blue, powdered and decorated with the bride's roses and violets. She is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Starr and is quite popular socially. She is a graduate of Newnan High school, later attending the Georgia Normal and Industrial college, and is highly educated.

The groom was becomingly dressed in a suit of navy blue, powdered and decorated with the bride's roses and violets. He is a prosperous young business man, being associated with his father in farming and peach industries. They are residing at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burson, at Moore's Crossing.

Atlanta's Exclusive Millinery Shoppe

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—an exclusive presentation of America's most exclusive millinery.

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Your attention is directed to our stock of unique pins which are unusually dainty and appropriate for party dresses.

Many of these new brooches are small, in size, with a single pearl, sapphire, or other semi-precious stones. The designs are mostly of lacy filigree styles and the pins are inexpensive in price.

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GIFTS THAT LAST

Mrs. A. W. Cook Honor Guest at Afternoon Tea

Mrs. Frank Rice and Miss Mary Rice entertained at a beautiful tea at their home on West Peachtree street, Thursday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Anthony Way, widow of Pittsburgh, Pa., vice president-general for the state of Pennsylvania of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Cook was only in the city a few hours en route to Tampa, Fla., where she will attend the D. A. R. meeting.

The house was elaborately decorated with potted plants and palms, together with narcissi and pink roses.

Assisting in entertaining were Mrs. Joseph Madison High and Mrs. W. L. Barnes.

Mrs. Cook was handsomely gowned in black velvet, beautifully embroidered in red and gold.

Miss Rice wore a gown of georgette heavily beaded in crystals.

Miss Rice was an afternoon frock of Canton crepe.

Mrs. Cook was in residence in October, 1921, at the home of Mrs. J. L. Wilson, for vice president-general at the election to be held in Washington in 1923. Mrs. Cook is a member of the Colonial Dames, Founders and Patriots, and Daughters of Colonial Wars in Massachusetts.

Miss White Weds.
Marvin Gillespie.

Helen, Ga., January 14.—(Special) A wedding of great interest to a wide circle of friends was that of Miss Mary White and J. M. Gillespie of Demorest, Ga., which took place at Mitchell's Mountain ranch at Helen, Ga. The impressive ring ceremony was performed by Rev. C. Leslie Percy in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives.

The house was artistically decorated with many lovely evergreens. Urns and vases, filled with pink and white carnations, were also used. In the lobby, where the ceremony was performed, was an improvised altar of hemlock and rhododendron intertwined with carnations. The arch was electric lighted and threw a soft glow over the wedding scene.

The bridal party entered to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding chorus played by Miss S. P. Spencer, of Demorest, Ga. She also played softly during the ceremony. The bridal party, with Miss Elizabeth Ownby, Mary Turner, Corian, Gimbough and Elizabeth White, holding ropes of evergreens, which formed an aisle for the bridal party.

Mrs. W. S. Puckett, of Cornelia, Ga., was matron of honor. She was gowned in black velvet combined with a white cloth of silver, with this she wore a black hat with a sprig of silver cloth. Her bouquet was narcissi and ferns.

Miss Kathryn White, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and wore a lovely costume of orchid and silver velvets. Her dress was fashioned in black velvet and ostrich feathers. Her flowers were narcissi and ferns. The bridesmaids were Miss Gladys Smith, of Gainesville, Ga., who wore jade green taffeta combined with silver lace and a hat of black panne velvet trimmed with ostrich feathers, and Miss Mary Gandy, of Atlanta, Ga., gowned in old rose Canton crepe. She wore a picture hat of black lace. Their bouquets were of narcissi and ferns.

The groomsmen were Frank Hendrickson, Pearson White and Guy Gard, all of Demorest, Ga. Little girls in costumes dressed in miniature veils, carrying a basket of white flowers, entered with her brother, Charles, who was ring-bearer, dressed in a suit of white, and carrying the ring on a white satin pillow.

The bride entered with her father, William A. White, who gave her in marriage, and they were met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Walter White, a brother of the bride. The bride was lovely in her gown of white crepe back satin, trimmed in real lace, with a train falling gracefully from the shoulders. The veil of white tulle was held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of Ophelia roses in shades of pink and white.

Immediately following the ceremony the delightful reception was given by the bride's mother.

Immediately after the reception Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gillespie left for a short wedding trip.

Dr. Lomax to Lecture At Wesley Memorial Church

The Washington Seminary alumnae is to give an entertainment on the evening of Saturday, January 21, at the Wesley Memorial church, at 8:30 p.m. The program is to consist of music with the "Cowboys" and is to be in charge of Dr. John A. Lomax, of the University of Texas.

Dr. Lomax occupied a unique place in American literature. As a college boy at Harvard he wrote for one of his classmate's them on the life and times of the western troubadour, in which he brought out the fact that these ballads had never been written and that as a different civilization took possession of the west, they would eventually die out.

His book so distinguished him along these lines that since he has been made president of the Folklore Society of America, Dr. Lomax is a man of international personality, a most interesting speaker and sings a number of his songs with fine effect.

The Washington Seminary alumnae will devote the proceeds of the evening to the Jessie Candler Memorial library. It will be a rare treat to these ladies to witness the privilege of hearing Dr. Lomax.

Tickets will be on sale at Come Drug company, Peachtree street, or Saturday evening at Wesley Memorial hall.

Dr. W. F. Melton, past president of the American Folklore Society, which won for him the Sheldon Fellowship for the Investigation of American Ballads. He went back home to Texas and made his collection of cowboy verse. It stands in the same relation to the folklore of the cowboy.

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—We desire you to know that we do admire and appreciate the courage, sympathy and justice of your attitude.

—We realize that the words of our immortal Grady were planted in rich soil when they took root in your heart and have borne their fruit in your speech before congress.

—Very cordially,

Maine Statesman Wins Praise of Southern Women

Appreciation of the spirit which prompted Ira G. Herring, republican congressman of Maine, to rise to a defense of the south and attack the proposed anti-lynching bill in congress last Tuesday is voiced in a letter sent him by the Wilson foundation meeting here this past week. The letter follows:

—As Georgia women met to honor the ideals of democracy and peace and to express their opinion in the person of Woodrow Wilson, we thank you for the heroic, courageous expression of an unpopular view.

—We desire that the words of our

immortal Grady were planted in rich

soil when they took root in your heart

and have borne their fruit in your

speech before congress.

—Very cordially,

—MRS. HENRY S. WHIGHT,

—MRS. L. T. STALLINGS,

—MRS. M. ASHBY JONES.

Barenblit—Prostetman Wedding in Nashville.

Dr. Louis Prostetman, of this city, will be married to Miss Mollie Barenblit, of Nashville, Tenn., at the bride's home Sunday, Jan. 15.

After a short trip they will make their temporary home at 32 Washington Terrace, Atlanta, Ga.

The young bride was lovely in her

going away suit of navy blue tricotine.

Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom left for a wed-

ding tour in Tennessee.

Mr. Prostetman is a well-known young

business man of Ingleside, where he

and his bride will reside.

—when Miss Mary Hines became

the bride of True Freeman at the

home of the bride's parents, Mr. and

Mrs. C. A. Hines of Milledgeville, the

bride's pastor, Rev. Stipe, performed

the ceremony in a most impressive

manner.

The young bride was lovely in her

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Society

Mrs. Davis Is Honored.

Mrs. James I. Greer, of College Park, entertained at a spend-the-day party Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Connie Davis, of Cisco, Texas, who is the guest of Mrs. J. D. Smith. Covers were laid for eight.

Piedmont Chapter, D. A. R. Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Piedmont Continental chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will be held Monday afternoon, January 16, at 3 o'clock in parlor of Ansley hotel.

Confederate History Class Celebration.

The Confederate History class will hold a celebration in honor of General Lee's birthday on Thursday morning next, at 10:30, at Carnegie library. There will be short talks on the life and character of the great leader of the southern army.

La Fells' Orchestra To Give Dance.

Carie La Fells and his orchestra, of Chicago, will give a special dance next Tuesday evening at Roseland hall. Dancing will be from 9 until 2 o'clock. This will be the last dance to be given by this orchestra before leaving Atlanta for New Orleans. Candy will be given away to ladies.

Surprise Dinner For Miss Jones.

A delightful affair of Wednesday evening was a surprise birthday dinner party at which Mrs. Robert Jones entertained in honor of her daughter, Miss Laura Louise Jones.

Covers were placed for Misses Jones, Fay Tate, Annie Lee Horner, Julia Chadwick, Virginia Robinson, Mrs. Jones; Gladys Roberts, Frank Caldwell, Muriel Goza, Jimmie Hamilton, Albert Watson.

Study Class Will Meet.

This new year will bring to the study class of the Atlanta Woman's club greater opportunity than any former year for an understanding of the drama.

On Wednesday afternoon, January 18, at 3 o'clock, the study class, Mrs. D. F. Stevenson, chairman, will meet in the clubhouse. The opening number on the program will be selections from the masters in Russian music by the talented pianist, Miss Ruth Hinman.

Several other interesting features will be on the program.

Meeting Dolly Madison Chapter, C. A. R.

The Dolly Madison chapter, Children of the American Revolution, at the home of its president, Miss Mrs. Ella Schlesinger, last week, Mrs. Gordon Burnett, the director, was in charge. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, a goodly number was present.

The regular business of the chapter was attended to in a brief program followed, including an interesting talk by Mrs. John Sage, the state director of the Children of the American Revolution.

It was planned for the chapter to plant a tree in Authors' Grove at Piedmont Park in February.

Miss Poole Hostess To College Prep Club.

Miss Frances Poole entertained the College Preparatory club of Washington seminary Thursday afternoon at her home on Cascade road. After the business meeting tea was served.

The officers of the club are Margaret MacLean, president; Ruth Jolly, vice president; Elizabeth Holman, secretary, and Constance Cone, treasurer.

The following girls were present: Isobel Breitenbucker, Adelaide Atherton, Theodore Beckington, Eddie Carter, Cleo Clark, Sam Clark, Mary Agnes Clark, Eddie Coleman, Dorothy Dule, Elizabeth Dunwoody, Mary Elizabeth Hutchinson, Mary Jane Hill, Fay Kennedy, Elizabeth Little, Cordie Lee Monroe, Margaret MacLean, Marietta Morris, Margaret Napier, Elizabeth Perry, Florence Perle, Mary Price, Mabel Herold Rhoades, Dorothy Stiff, Eleanor Spence, Evelyn Sherman, Susanne Springer, Virginia Thomas and Miss Estelle Martin.

Atlanta Music Club Program.

A music interesting program has been arranged for the Atlanta Music club, which meets Wednesday evening at 10:30 o'clock. Mrs. W. O. Chears will be chairman.

The program will be patriotic songs of America. The following numbers will be given: "America," paper on origin of "American" song; Miss Madeline Keimp; "Maryland, My Maryland"; Miss Hurst Small; "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie Land," violin, Mrs. Murry, accompanist, Mrs. McCarty; "The Americans Come," J. Foster Barnes; "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Tenting Tonight on the Old Camp Ground," Miss Small; Mrs. Chears, Mr. Barnes, "Star Spangled Banner," A. W. Browning, Miss Frances Stovall, accompanist.

Poetry Contest At Woman's Club.

A number of poems have been received by Mrs. Earl Sherwood Jackson, chairman of poetry contests for the Atlanta Woman's club, it is announced that other contestants send in their poems. A prize of \$3 has been offered by Mrs. Ernest L. Rhodes for the best poem of dedication to the Atlanta Woman's club new auditorium, this poem to be read at the opening of the auditorium.

In order that the decision may be absolutely fair, the following rules must be strictly adhered to in sending a poem: The poems must be sent in unsigned, but with a sealed envelope containing the name of the poem and inside the name of the author. Any poem carrying the name of the author will be discarded, and in order to prevent recognition of handwriting it is requested that the poem be typewritten.

This contest is open to any resident of Atlanta or suburbs, and will close January 25. The poem must be mailed in not later than January 24.

The judges who will pass on the poems and decide the winner are: Mrs. Emma Garrett Boyd, Mrs. Lollie Bell, Mrs. Mrs. D. F. Stevenson, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Earl Sherwood Jackson.

All manuscripts must be addressed to Mrs. Earl Sherwood Jackson, chairman of poetry contest, Atlanta Woman's club.

Officers Installed At Atlanta Chapter.

Tuesday evening, January 10, at a regular meeting officers of East Atlanta chapter, No. 108, were installed by Mrs. Jessie B. Owen, department

grand matron of Georgia, assisting her, Mrs. Opaline Owens, marshal; Mrs. Adella Leonard, chaplain.

The officers installed were worthy matron, Mrs. Lucy Stewart; worthy patron, G. E. Marbut; associate matron, Miss Dora Hazlegrave; secretary, Mrs. Leon McAllister; conductor, Mrs. Callie Burton; associate conductress, Mrs. Jessie Marbut; Martha, Mrs. Catherine Puckett; warder, Mrs. Annie Burke; organist, Mrs. C. L. Chosewood, Jr.

Other officers that were not present will be installed at the next meeting. The new patron, Mrs. Gray Perry, was presented with past matron's jewel, J. B. Owen, past patron, with a gold knife. Beautiful presents were presented to the installed officers, after which refreshments were served and a social hour was enjoyed.

College Park Social News.

Mr. and Mrs. Worley Sewell, several sons left Friday to spend several months in Irene, North Carolina.

Miss Irene Singleton was hostess to her sewing club on Saturday afternoon.

Mary Leila Patterson, of Griffin, is the guest of Mrs. George Longino.

Miss Jessie Wilkins is the guest of relatives in Newnan, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cavalier have returned to their home in Chattanooga, Tenn., after a visit to Mrs. Alice Wilheit.

Luther Smith is in New York this week on business.

Mrs. T. E. Ferris, of San Diego, Cal., was the week-end guest of Mrs. Ella M. Harrison.

Miss Eleanor Harrison was the guest this week of Miss Frances Stovall in Atlanta.

Mrs. Theo Toms has returned from Scotland, Ind., where she spent the week.

Robert Fitzpatrick spent several days this week at Tallulah Falls.

Mrs. Frank Wickersham and children are visiting relatives in LaGrange, Ga.

Exhibition of Paintings By Mrs. Turner.

Beginning on Tuesday, January 17, there will be shown in the gallery of the Atlanta Woman's club a collection of paintings done by Mrs. E. K. Turner, who will show, among others, a picture of the author in the mountains of North Carolina.

Mrs. Turner began the study of art when quite a young child and has pursued her painting under many good masters. She studied drawing in the Corcoran Art gallery, of Washington, D. C., then at the Art Students' League in New York under Bryson Burroughs and Kenyon Cox, and in water color with Rhoda Holmes.

Last summer Mrs. Turner studied in the mountains of North Carolina with Will H. Johnson, of the Newcomb Art School, New Orleans.

In the "All-Southern" exhibit held last year in the Gibbs Art gallery of Charleston, S. C., Mrs. Turner had two canvases, which were chosen among some others to be sent to New York for a showing, arranged by the Salmagundi club of that city.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Addison Trice entertained for Miss Cooper at a tea which was featured by lovely floral decorations and where about 40 young friends of the bride-to-be were the guests.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. A. H. French was the hostess at a large bridal party given at the Toscana.

Thursday evening the young men of the Country club entertained for Miss

Miss Withers Is Bride of Ralph Meeks

The marriage of Miss Lucile Withers and Ralph Meeks, of Carrollton, Ga., was solemnized Saturday evening at 7 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Withers, Rev. Charles Henderson, of Caloosahatchie, Ga.

Following the ceremony, a vocal selection was rendered by Harry Smith, accompanied by Mrs. J. D. Collins. The wedding march was played by Mrs. Collins.

The house was artistically decorated with pale pink, white and other pastels, together with vases of pink roses and narcissi. The ceremony was performed before an improvised altar in the living room of palms, cathedral candelabra and tall floor brackets filled with narcissi.

Mrs. A. B. Sanders, of Greenville, Ga., and a bride, was matron of honor and wore orchid taffeta, the skirt fashioned bonnett. Her bouquet was of pink and lavender sweet peas.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, J. B. Withers, and was lovely in a tailored suit of blue pique with a blue silk, embroidered in gold, and blue threads. She wore a corsage of Ophelia roses and valley lilies.

After the wedding ceremony, the young girls serving punch were Misses Jennie May Erwin, Claire Harlan and Nell Gurne of Calhoun, Ga., and Miss Evelyn Winters.

Mrs. Withers, mother of the bride, was gowned in black Canton crepe, combined with lace. She wore a corsage of pink sweet peas.

Mrs. Meeks, mother of the groom, was gowned in black lace and her corsage was of pink violets.

Assisting in entertaining were Mrs. Harry Smith, Mrs. R. G. Upchurch and Mrs. Lanham Wilson, of South Carolina.

Among the out-of-town guests present were Mrs. John Neal, of Cincinnati; Mrs. A. B. Sanders, of Greenville, Ga.; Mrs. Leonard Wilson, of Ponca City, Okla.; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Meeks, parents of the groom, of Carrollton, Ga.; Misses Jennie May Erwin, Claire Harlan and Nell Gurne of Calhoun, and others.

Mr. Meeks and his bride left during the evening for a wedding trip to Florida, and after February 1 they will be at home in Carrollton.

Many Parties For Bride-Elect.

Thomasville, Ga., January 14.—(Special)—Many delightful affairs have been given here to Miss Mary Cooper, bride-elect of Atlanta, Ga., who is to marry on January 18, to Harry Gobert, of New York city, will be a social event of great interest. Miss Cooper is a great favorite in society in Thomasville and has been much admired in Atlanta while the guest of her cousins, Mrs. John Connell and Miss Louise Connell, who will both be members of Miss Cooper's bridal party.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Addison Trice entertained for Miss Cooper at a tea which was featured by lovely floral decorations and where about 40 young friends of the bride-to-be were the guests.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. A. H. French was the hostess at a large bridal party given at the Toscana.

Thursday evening the young men of the Country club entertained for Miss

Cooper with a theater party and bridge at the club afterwards. Miss Cooper was also entertained at the Country club last week with a duck supper given by Robert Wimberly, at which all of the young society members of the club were present.

On Friday evening Mrs. J. W. Reid was the hostess at a dinner party for Miss Cooper, given at her suburban home, and to which a number of the young friends of the honor guest were invited.

On next Tuesday evening Mrs. James A. Mitchell will entertain the new bride with a "shower" Thursday afternoon.

Last week Mrs. E. L. Mack entertained for Miss Cooper with a "shower" given on Monday afternoon. Miss Malvina Mitchell also complimented her with a "shower" Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. P. E. Edwards, of Carrollton, Ga., was the hostess for Miss Cooper with a "shower" Thursday afternoon.

Misses W. H. McCoy, 127; McCoy Memorial section; 119; Mrs. George B. Denman, 219; Mrs. H. C. Phillips, 118; Mrs. F. J. Paxton, 388; Washington seminary, 212; Mrs. G. W. Brine, 167; Miss Katie M. Etheridge, 151; Mrs. D. Carson, 146; Mrs. W. A. Abigail, 145; Mrs. W. A. Abigail, 145; Mrs. E. Harries, 188; Mrs. Eugene Black, 110; Mrs. R. J. Bates, 151; Mrs. J. M. Alexander, 215; Miss Len John, 154; Mrs. M. R. Emmons, 155; Mrs. John Means Daniel, 124; Mrs. Arnold Broyles, 274; Mrs. W. H. Moor, 86; Mrs. T. H. Stewart, 153;

Yearly Report Of Needlework Guild Collections

Following is the very able and comprehensive report by the secretary, Miss W. A. H. Smith, of the work of the Needlework guild for the year just ended. As will be seen by the figures, 7,045 new garments were collected and distributed.

Collection of section presidents: Mr. W. H. McCoy, 127; McCoy Memorial section; 119; Mrs. George B. Denman, 219; Mrs. H. C. Phillips, 118; Mrs. F. J. Paxton, 388; Washington seminary, 212; Mrs. G. W. Brine, 167; Miss Katie M. Etheridge, 151; Mrs. D. Carson, 146; Mrs. W. A. Abigail, 145; Mrs. E. Harries, 188; Mrs. Eugene Black, 110; Mrs. R. J. Bates, 151; Mrs. J. M. Alexander, 215; Miss Len John, 154; Mrs. M. R. Emmons, 155; Mrs. John Means Daniel, 124; Mrs. Arnold Broyles, 274; Mrs. W. H. Moor, 86; Mrs. T. H. Stewart, 153;

Section 32, made up of 204 garments, which were divided as follows: Carrie Steel orphans (colored), 228; Atlanta Child's home, 210; Stewart Memorial section (Mrs. Tom Stewart), 144; Henry W. Brown Memorial (Mrs. Edward Brown), 302; Mrs. P. E. Edwards (for Newnan club), 127; Miss M. A. H. Smith, 176; Mrs. C. A. annex, 100; Y. W. C. A. home, 116; Y. W. C. A. home for Colored Girls, 66; American Rescue Workers, 97; Deficient children in public schools, 97; private cases, 280; Home for Old Ladies, 294; total, 6,830.

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The total of all garments collected was 7,043.

Meeting of Atlanta Music Club.

The Atlanta Music club will have an executive meeting Monday morning, January 16, at 10 o'clock at Edison hall.

Head of Atlanta Federation Calls Special Meeting

Mr. Albert E. Thornton, president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, calls a special meeting of the city federation for Wednesday afternoon, at 2:30 at Steinway hall. Business of importance.

Dr. Shelton to Address Missionary Society.

Dr. W. A. Shelton, of Emory university, president of the Atlanta Missionary Society of Trinity Methodist church, will speak at the regular third Monday meeting, January 16, at 3 o'clock, in the Sunday schoolroom. Dr. Shelton is a man of eminent scholarship and extensive travel, and his lecture will, no doubt, be both interesting and instructive. The public is cordially invited to be present.

H. G. LEWIS & CO. - 70-72 WHITEHALL



New Taffeta DRESSES

After you have seen them you will understand why

Habersham Chapter Lays Memorial Hall Cornerstone

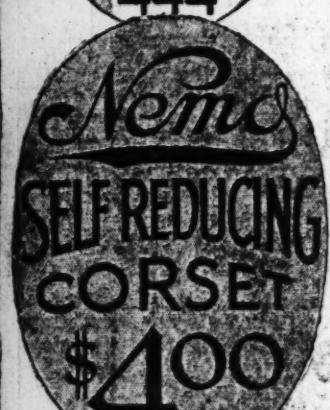
The corner stone of Habersham Memorial hall, of the Joseph Habersham chapter, D. A. R., to be one of the most imposing buildings of its kind in the country, at Fifteenth street and Piedmont avenue, was laid with a most impressive and dignified cere-

STOUT WOMAN'S

MONEY SAVING SALE



SELFREDUCING
444



Nemo
SELFREDUCING
CORSET
\$4.00



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CIRCLE
MORE THAN A BRASSIERE
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Nemo Self-Reducing Corsets are so much appreciated by stout women who have worn them constantly for 25 years, that they need no further comment.

The newest model, No. 444, is in every respect equal to the best Self-Reducing Corset ever made, and is on sale in all good stores at a price way below the regular prices of Nemo Corsets.

The Circle No. 1111, like all other Circlets, is Self-Adjusting and gives stout women the same service as the ones sold until now at much higher prices.

Good Stores Everywhere
Name Hygiene-Fashion Institute
New York

John Moody, registrar; Mrs. R. G. Dunwoody, treasurer; Mrs. W. F. Dykes, auditor, and Mrs. J. C. Gentry, chairman of the board.

Mrs. C. H. Ashton, president of the chapter, presided at a small table which was brought over on the ship with Oglethorpe when he came to Georgia.

Real Daughters of Revolution.

Mrs. Peel, founder and honorary regent of the chapter, has long been prominent in national D. A. R. affairs, as well as the moving spirit in the work of this section. Perhaps the crowning glory for the real daughters of the revolution, by which of the more than one thousand received \$8 a month.

She also discovered the thirty-nine real daughter members of the Habersham chapter. The first was Mrs. Hammie W. Washington, who gave funds for a bust of Washington, which were suggested and raised by Mrs. Peel, who dedicated the bust, thus further honoring Georgia.

A list of the other real daughter members of Habersham, all of whom now deceased, was as follows:

Mrs. Elizabeth Bass, Captain; Mrs. Mrs. M. B. Bennett, Baldwin; Mrs. Mrs. Oliver

Caroline, Greenville; Mrs. Mrs. James

Carter, Gainesville; Mrs. Mrs. Charles

Crittenden's Mill; Mrs. Mrs. Sallie Covington, Round Mill; Mrs. Mrs. Sallie Covington, Grand View, Texas; Mrs. Mrs. M. Gibson

Baldwin county; Georgia; Mrs. Elizabeth

Gentry, Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs.

Mary Hobart, Griffin, Bluffton; Mrs.

Mary B. Hall, Elmore county; Alabama;

Mrs. George Herzen, Atlanta; Mrs. Mrs. C.

John Herzen, Atlanta; Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs.

Mary Herzen, Atlanta; Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs.

Mrs. Frances Monroe, Bartowdale; Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs.

Mrs. C. P. Myers, Colfax; Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs.

Alumnae Presidents



Photos by Walton Reeves.

This group of Atlanta women represent four prominent alumnae associations which are taking a leading and active part in affairs of moment to the women. From left to right: Mrs. Hal Henez, president of Washington Seminary alumnae, which will sponsor a lecture by John A. Lomax on "Songs and Ballads of the Cowboy," an interpretation to be staged at Wesley Memorial auditorium, Saturday evening, January 21. Mrs. Harold Coolidge heads Shorter College alumnae association, which has a large membership. Lower row, from left to right: Mrs. Alfred Newell, president of Lucy-Cobb alumnae, one of the largest associations in Atlanta. Miss Jessie Reynolds, of the Girls' High, has lately introduced many new features in the meetings over which she presides, and has inspired great interest in her club.

Wilson Hour Features Week's Social Calendar

Atlanta's most representative men and women are enlisted in the nation-wide movement which will have its climax at noon on Monday, Woodrow Wilson hour. The loyalty of the women which did not fail him, whose ideals are now being seen by all the world to be founded in the bedrock of practical economy—the economy of life, property, and the opportunity for growth of the highest kind of civilization—has asserted itself in concrete expression through the Woodrow Wilson tour.

Women inspired it, women launched its movement, and now women are ardent promoters of its success.

In Atlanta, the men and women are working consistently together, and Woodrow Wilson hour has been set as the time for a universal rally of faith in Wilson and his principles for the establishment of universal peace, and a world worth while living in.

At the conference called Friday by Mrs. T. T. Stevens, chairman of the Atlanta women's committee for the Woodrow Wilson foundation,

the women present—and they included some of the most representative women and organizations in Atlanta—decided to give their own contributions and place themselves in readiness to receive volunteer subscriptions from all Atlanta, at points throughout the center of the city, during Woodrow Wilson hour, Monday from 12 to 1 o'clock.

Twelve o'clock Monday will be put down as everybody's most important engagement in the week's calendar.

Habersham Hall Corner Stone Placed.

One of the most interesting events of the past week was the ceremony Saturday of the laying of the corner stone of Habersham Memorial hall, by the Joseph Habersham chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The hall, to be one of the most important buildings of its kind, was dedicated to Georgia heroes, who have participated in this country's wars, and the corner stone was placed with full Masonic ceremonies.

Mrs. W. D. White, regent, presided, and Mrs. W. L. Peel, honorary life regent and chairman of the building committee, delivered one of the addresses on the occasion. A large number of members of the chapter and members of other patriotic and civic organizations attended.

Dinner-Dance At Capital City.

The brilliant opening event of the week socially will be the dinner-dance at the Capital City club on Monday. A special orchestra from Washington, D. C., will provide the music, and refreshments have been made for large company.

Another dinner-dance will be Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Mikel; J. L. Levin, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Woodside, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Butters, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Clay, Horace L. Rhoer, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hodgeside, Jr., Colonel Parrott, R. E. Hodgeside, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Darby, Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Underwood, E. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. William Niller, Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Shaefer, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Garhart, Dr. Harry Vause, Mr. T. Korn, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Ulric S. Atkinson and Mr. and Mrs. Ben F. Noble.

K. A. Dance At Driving Club.

Another large entertainment holding promise of delightful social interest will be the dance on Thursday night, at the Piedmont Driving club, when the local alumni of the Kappa Alpha fraternity will be the hosts.

Cultural Events Of Musical Interest.

Two delightful concerts will be a week-end climax. Misses Nellie and Sara Kourne, beautiful young women, artists of international success, will give a concert Saturday afternoon at Egleston Hall, the opening of the series intime under the auspices of the Music club. A popular concert is being arranged for Friday morning at one of the theaters, when these same singers, who have been given the epithet "the most voice-voiced soloists," will be the artists.

The Drama league on Friday will sponsor an event of unique interest in a Japanese play to be put on by two Japanese artists of highest artistic standard. The setting, the costume, is Japanese and a program of native songs and dances will have accompaniment in native instruments.

Small Entertainments Will Be Happy Events.

Among the small events of the week, Mrs. Butterfield, Lipscott's tea on Tuesday will be a happy affair in compliment to Mr. John R. Richmond, of Memphis.

Mrs. Charles D. Orme, recently returned from her wedding trip, will entertain on Wednesday the debutantes of this season, of which she is a member.

The visit of Miss Barbara Bishop, of Los Angeles, with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. C. Peeler, will be made the occasion of much entertaining. Miss Bishop, a debutante of last season in Los Angeles, is an exceptionally attractive young woman, and will be a welcome addition to the personnel of the younger set during the mid-winter season.

Mrs. Underwood Gives Beautiful Luncheon.

In compliment to her distinguished guest, Mrs. Rose V. Berry, of Berkeley, Cal., Mrs. Marvin Underwood entertained at a luncheon Saturday at her home in Avery drive, Ansley Park.

Invited to meet Mrs. Berry were Mrs. Samuel Johnson, Mrs. K. O'Neil, Mrs. Alonso Richardson, Mrs. Albert Thornton, Mrs. Ulric Atkinson, Mrs. Charles Jerome, Mrs. B. M. Bovkin, Mrs. E. P. Pomeroy, Mrs. Hal Steel, Mrs. J. S. Candler, Mrs. John M. Scott, Mrs. J. E. Davis, of Monteaua, Mrs. Charles J. Haden, Mrs. Theodore.

**Fresh Out of Their Tissue
Wrappings—250 Advance Style**

Early Spring Hats

Values Cannot
Be Duplicated
Down Town



\$3.65—\$4.75
\$6.75

Glorious Colors and Combinations—

—TILE BLUE —PUMPKIN
—PERIWINKLE —BONFIRE
—CANNA —JADE
—MIMOSA —HENNA

Shapes That Fashion Has Decreed Correct

Narrow-brim Sailors — Mushrooms — Off-the-Face Hats — Roll-brim Sailors — Irregular brims — Side-roll effects — Close-fitting affairs, and Sports Hats.

Materials — Faille Silks — Taffetas — Baronette Satins and combination of Silk or Satin with Straw.

Trimmings — Angora wool — tinsel thread, beads, ribbons, quilt work, flowers, fruit and feathers.

Smith & Higgins

Walker Street or Lucile Avenue Cars.

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Old Guard Ball And Anniversary.

A color scheme of red and white was adopted for the ball, and the house, in the living rooms and halls, was of red roses were attractively combined with ferns and narcissi, and tuberos held potted palms and ferns.

The beautifully appointed luncheon table was covered with a Japanese emroidered drawn cloth. The centerpiece was of narcissi and red carnations. Red candles in brass candlesticks were used.

Mrs. Underwood wore a spring gown in gray taffeta.

Mrs. Berry wore black lace embroidered in gold and silver.

Another Mrs. Underwood was Mrs. Hal Sted, Mrs. John S. Candler, Mrs. Ivan Allen, Mrs. Paul Vose.

Hammond, Mrs. Victor Lamar Smith, Mrs. Emma Garrett Boyd, Mrs. Paul Vose, Mrs. E. W. More, Mrs. F. L. Willis, Mrs. Guy Woodford, Mrs. Ivan Allen and Mrs. T. F. Flager.

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Atlanta Going To Scout Meeting.

Among the prominent Atlanta women who will probably go to Savannah for the convention of Girl Scouts of America are Mrs. Albert Thornton, founder of the Atlanta council; Mrs. John K. Ottley, Mrs. Samuel M. Iman, Mrs. Ulric Atkinson, Mrs. Josephine L. Dickey, Mrs. Frank Holland, president of the council; Miss Corinne Chisholm, local director; Mrs. Archer, captain; Mrs. Livley, captain.

Opera Musicals At Woman's Club.

Anouncement is made that the Atlanta Woman's club will sponsor a series of seven opera musicals beginning Tuesday morning, March 7. The success which the club met in giving the opera musicals last spring at the Howard theater, preceding the opening of the new building, encouraged the club to even greater effort in the forthcoming production.

Enrico Leide, director of the Howard orchestra, and Mrs. Charles Chalmers, chairman of music for the Atlanta Woman's club, will have charge of the musicals. The new club director, where the musicals will be held, furnishes an ideal place for these musicals, and it is planned that they will be better and more artistic than ever before.

Dr. and Mrs. Jacobs Entertain at Dinner.

A delightful event of Saturday evening was the dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. Thornevill Jacobs, at their home in Ansley Park.

The attractive home was decorated with potted plants, ferns and cut flowers.

Butterflies marked the places of the guests at the table, the centerpiece, of which was a large bouquet of narcissi and galax leaves. Tiny baskets of red berries made dainty napkin rings.

After dinner the party was entertained at the Metropolitan theater.

Mrs. Katherine Conner assisted Mrs. Jacobs.

Those present were Miss Constance Cole, Miss Edith Carpenter, Miss Eddie Collier, Miss Julianne LeQuette, Misses Hunt, Ted Morrison, Edgar Watkins, William Morrow, John J. Jacobs.

Dinner-Dance
At Driving Club.

A number of impromptu parties were given at the dinner-dance at the Piedmont Driving club Saturday evening.

The club was attractive with potted palms and black plants. Narcissi palms were used on the tables.

Among those entertaining were Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Giblin, who entertained a party of twelve, and Mr. and Mrs. Winship Nunnally.

Mrs. Williams
Is Honored.

Miss Char Ormond Williams, of Memphis, Tenn., who has many friends in Atlanta, made upon visits to Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Cowles, was recently elected president of the National Educational Association of the United States.

Miss Williams is superintendent of the Shelby county schools in Tennessee, and began her career as teacher in a one-room country school, advancing to highest office which can be given to an American teacher. She was vice-chairman of the democratic national committee, the first and only woman officer on the committee. She attended the convention in San Francisco in 1920, and worked with others for an educational plank in the plat-

form. Miss Williams worked with the democratic organization in Washington, D. C., for New York. She is a suffragette, and one of the principal workers for the ratification of the nineteenth amendment. She is thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the education association, and for five years past has filled almost every office in this organization.

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Jap Womanhood As Portrayed By Jap Artist

Michitaro Onigawa, the distinguished Japanese artist, who with his wife, is to be presented by the Drama league at Friday in a Japanese play which will give color to the life of the Japanese of Japan, is a descendant of a long line of Samurai ancestors and his boyhood days were spent in the practice of the two-handed sword and the long bow. Naturally, in a moment nation like Japan, the Samurais were the ones that ruling classes in the feudal days had a central subjection. In fact, a Samurais could kill a farmer or a merchant or a artisan with almost perfect impunity. Next to him in rank was the warrior. He was held in high honor, because he was the producer of the first necessity of life—food. Then came the mechanic and, last of all, the merchant. The merchant was placed in the lowest rank because he was merely the distributor of what the farmer and the artisan produced.

Asked to tell something about the Japanese woman that would interest the ladies of America, he said: "The outside world knows of Japanese woman only through trashy novels and more or less absurd caricatures presented in the press. It can be some day to present a play that shall do justice to the Japanese woman—the Japanese woman typified by the mother who thrust an dagger into her breast that her soldier son shall not be hampered by home in the distribution of his duties in the field, and by the gentle wife who threw herself upon her husband's funeral pyre that she might attend upon him in the spirit world."

"Let me tell you a historical incident which our peripatetic troubadours will be able to appreciate and our actors love to portray upon the stage: A young and beautiful wife of a nobleman was annoyed by the importunities of a reckless and impetuous lover. To make matters worse, he was the trusted friend and bosom companion of the nobleman's son. Forcied to see him daily and welcome him to her home as her husband's friend, she found herself in a most trying position. Beside herself with fear and forboding, she could not sleep nor eat nor tell in her desperation what she could do. She told her husband—he must kill him. She would help him. On a certain night she would leave the doors unlocked. As her husband was killed with the sword, he must steal in the darkness and cut off his head while she was asleep. But how was he to know in the darkness which was his loved one and which the husband, as they lay side by side. Woman's wits came to the rescue. She would wet the husband's head with water and he must be very slow to fall asleep, so there would be no chance of a mistake."

"The appointed night came. It was a lowering night, fit for a dastard's deed. Tense and trembling, grasping a keen knife, he entered the house. All was dark and still. He felt his way from room to room and finally found the sleeping apartment and paused and listened. Only the heavy breathing of sound slumber. Cautioningly he approached the bed. Ah, the head dripping with water. With the keen dagger and the practiced hand, he struck. It was but a work of a moment. Death and noiselessly he slashed of the husband's head. He stole out to the next room and lighted a candle to view the head. Devils of thousand hells! The head was not his! He held it up and staring in his hands the head of the woman he loved! She had met her own head—to save honor and the life of her husband. Such are the women of Japan."

Activities Of Women Voters.

The district meetings will continue in the different wards of the city next week. The following women will have meetings at their homes: In the ninth ward, Mrs. Elizabeth Oliver, 201 Waverly way, on Wednesday, January 18, at 3 p. m.; Mrs. John P. Lake, 1000 Peachtree road, and Miss Anne Downing, 43 Candler street, in the third ward; Mrs. J. B. Morgan, Tuesday, January 17, at 3 p. m., and in the seventh ward, Mrs. T. J. Atkeidge, 200 Oak street, Friday, January 19, at 3 p. m.; Mrs. S. M. Greene, 84 Peachtree street, Mrs. J. D. Whiteman, 82 West End avenue, Friday, January 20, at 3 p. m.

It is urged that all in the districts will attend, as matters of importance will be discussed.

Mrs. H. J. Edison, 14 Howell place, was elected district chairman, at the last meeting of the seventh ward.

At a meeting of the Ansley Park Civic club Thursday night, January 12, Mrs. Sanford Guy, chairman of the League Membership bureau, spoke on the work of the Atlanta women in politics.

The meetings of the third and eighth wards will be announced later.

Robert E. Lee Chapter To Give Silver Tea.

The Robert E. Lee chapter, U. D. G. W. L. and the Atlanta Wednesday, January 18, at the home of Mrs. V. C. Mason, 207 Virginia avenue, College Park.

The tea is given in celebration of the birthdays of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson and the proceeds are to be divided between the Robert E. Lee chapel and the Jefferson Davis monument.

Miss Frances Stovall will play several numbers and Misses Dorothy Jones and Mamie Gene Cole will read. A cordial invitation is extended to all friends of the chapter.

Dance Tuesday At Segadlo's.

A dance will be given Tuesday evening at Segadlo's hall on Pine street by W. W. Braswell and J. O. Dufree, two prominent members of the city.

A very elaborate program has been arranged and prizes will be given. Dancing will be from 9 p. m. till 2 a. m. All members of local clubs, ladies and friends are cordially invited to attend. Special music has been arranged and will be rendered by Southland's orchestra.

The Florist Shop To Be Repeated.

"The Florist Shop," which was given during the holidays by the Second Baptist church, will be repeated Friday evening, January 27, at the annual meeting of the Woman's auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A.

The play will be presented by the original cast of characters, including Miss Margaret Darwood, Ruth Price, Pitt Arnold, David McQuaid and Thomas Eubanks.

Miss Farmer's Musical Series.

Friday evening, January 20, Miss Anna Farmer is giving the second of her musical series at her studio, 201 West Peachtree building. On this occasion music in the salon will be in the field of their training.

The hostesses are Misses Dorothy Wood, Kathleen Callis, Margaret Justice, Kate Cleveland, Louise Carter.

Mrs. Davis Named Regent Of Atlanta Chapter D. A. R.



MRS. CHARLES A. DAVIS.

Mrs. Charles A. Davis was elected regent of the Atlanta chapter, D. A. R., at the annual meeting yesterday afternoon at Craig's house on Piedmont avenue.

Mrs. Davis is a representative southern woman, and has been honored by other patriotic organizations, having gone as delegate to the National Society of Colonial Daughters of America, which met in St. Louis, last year. She also served as second vice regent of the Georgia Society of Colonial Daughters of America. She was formerly Miss Emily Willet, and is a sister of Hugh Willet. She succeeds Mrs. E. R. Kirk.

Other Officers.

The other officers elected were Mrs. Bon Wylie, second vice president;

Psychological Society.

The Atlanta Psychological Society, Mrs. Rose M. Ashby, president, will meet this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the mahogany room of the Ansley hotel. The subject of the meeting will be "Mrs. Key to Psychology." There will be questions and answers on current psychological questions. This will be an interesting and instructive meeting and all interested are invited.

Sudie Heard Memorial Meeting.

The Sudie Heard Memorial committee will hold a Tuesday memorial meeting January 17, at the Woman's club. Mrs. H. G. Carnes, chairman, requests all members to be present, as this is the first meeting of the new year.

Metropolitan Club To Have Dance.

Announcement is made by the Metropolitan club of the engagement of Jax orchestra to play for all Monday night dances, and also for the Candler Park troupe to furnish music for the Wednesday night dances, beginning January 16 and 18, respectively. These affairs are for members only and friends holding invitation cards.

Allah Wes Tee Club Dance.

A bright affair of Thursday evening will be the informal dance of Roseland hall, Peachtree and Cain streets, for an evening of dancing. The dance program will be furnished by Jax Roseland orchestra. Admission by card only.

Grotto Patrol Weekly Dance.

A delightful affair of Tuesday evening will be the informal dance of Roseland hall, opposite the Masonic temple, under the auspices of the Grotto patrol. All prophets are urged to attend and invite their Mason friends. A splendid dance program will be rendered by Jax complete orchestra.

News From Elizabeth Mather.

School reopened after Christmas last Friday, Miss Loveridge and Miss Moore, 202 Ponce de Leon avenue.

Miss Morel has started a new art class in one of the rooms in the newly-constructed basement.

W. C. T. U. Formed In Decatur.

A new union has been organized in Decatur, Ga. The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. J. O. Norfleet, 202 Ponce de Leon avenue. The officers are as follows: Mrs. W. P. Moore, first vice president; Mrs. E. A. Stead, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. Robertson, recording secretary; Mrs. O. L. Ladd, treasurer; George Christian, superintendent antiaerobics; Mrs. Howell Greene, superintendent of better citizenship.

Mrs. Goodrich, president of Piedmont union, Atlanta, lead the devotional in a most forcible and helpful way.

The Florist Shop

To Be Repeated.

"The Florist Shop," which was given during the holidays by the Second Baptist church, will be repeated Friday evening, January 27, at the annual meeting of the Woman's auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A.

The play will be presented by the original cast of characters, including Miss Margaret Darwood, Ruth Price, Pitt Arnold, David McQuaid and Thomas Eubanks.

Interesting Program At Temple Sisterhood.

The regular monthly meeting of the Temple Sisterhood, held on Thursday, was unusually well attended, over 150 members being present. The program was an interesting one. Earl Shorewood Jackson and a play called "Thou Shall Not Serve Two Gods" in a solemn dramatic manner. Her audience was

LaGrange Party Given Luncheon At Terrace

A beautiful luncheon was given Friday at the Georgian Terrace by Mrs. Albert Dunson and Mrs. R. P. Abram, in compliment to a group of prominent women of LaGrange.

The table elegantly arranged in the dining room was featured in the center a tall silver vase of Kilnar rose and narcissi, and at intervals were smaller vases filled with these fragrant blossoms.

Overalls were placed by Mrs. C. V. Price, Mrs. M. H. Thompson, Mrs. Fuller E. Calloway, Mrs. Lilly Cason, Mrs. R. G. Pharr, Mrs. Chisholm S. Ferrel, Mrs. T. J. Thornton, Mrs. George Dallas and Mrs. R. D. Rend

Dunbar, secretary.

Meeting of Habersham Chapter, D. A. R.

The regular meeting of the Joseph Habersham chapter, D. A. R., will be held Tuesday, January 17, at St. Mark's church at 3 o'clock, on account of the regular date falling on Sunday. Members please note change in meeting. The general reports of officers for the chapter will be held Monday, January 16, at 1 o'clock.

Delegates and alternates to the national congress at Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Christian Gives Tea.

Mrs. George C. Christian entertained an assembly of friends on Saturday afternoon, the 17th, from 3 to 5 o'clock at her home on Lynnwood avenue, in East Point, in honor of Miss Mae Shepard, of College Park, whose marriage to James B. Butler occurred on Tuesday afternoon, following.

The occasion was a miscellaneous shower. The honoree wore a becoming afternoon gown of black lace over black satin.

The guests included Mrs. Ed Center, Mrs. C. D. Center, Mrs. E. S. Reeves, Mrs. W. W. Taylor, Mrs. Wells Taylor, Mrs. M. C. H. Thompson, Mrs. H. C. Kense, Miss Eleanor Harrison of College Park; Mrs. B. K. Marshall, of Hapeville; Mrs. Harold Brothman, of Marietta; Mrs. Harry E. Johnson. Mrs. Rizer, of Atlanta.

Board of Managers.

The board of managers include Mrs. Frances Whiteside, Mrs. R. O. Campbell, Mrs. Thomas H. Morgan, Miss Nellie Bowen, Miss Virginia Hardin, Mrs. E. R. Kirk, Mrs. J. M. High, Mrs. Charles Rice, Mrs. Robert F. Maddox, Mrs. I. Y. Sage, Mrs. Charles Love, Mrs. A. W. Hodnett, Mrs. L. W. Rogers, Mrs. Herbert Milam, Mrs. T. Stevens and Mrs. E. Rivers.

forcibly impressed with the world-old truth of the theme. Mrs. Martha Clark gave two beautiful vocal selections.

During the course of the meeting Mrs. Helen, former chairman of the dormitory committee, announced that she had received over \$2,500 in contributions. She said the work had been difficult, but she felt that the goal of \$3,500 was reached.

Mrs. E. R. Kirk increased the ladies in behalf of the newly-projected industrial home for young girls, for which Atlanta's women are petitioning the city council for financial aid. Mrs. Kirk painted the crying need for this home for young girls without home, name or address, in a most graphic manner. She requested the sisters to help interest their friends in this important work.

Charles Cochran, Frances Deville, Hanna Baron, Evelyn Baron, Virginia Brown, Mary Ballantine, Aileen Bry, Alice Green, Mrs. M. T. A. Gray, Fannie Hatcher, Bertha Gibson, Elizabeth Knox, Marynell Pruitt, Inez Pergantis, Mary Louise Parham, Dorothy Price, Elizabeth Patterson, Odie Soyez, Leola Street, Miss Johnston.

Forresters.

Charles Butler gave an evening son-

in Bessie Tift, college chapel on last Saturday night.

A lovely birthday party was given by the sophomore class for their president, Miss Helen Foster, on the evening of January 4. The parlors of Upshaw were decorated in gold and black, the colors of the class. A beautiful gift basket was presented to the president by Miss Mary Will Spooner, vice president.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Miller had as their guests last week Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Miller of Lula, Ga., who were on their way to Florida for the winter. Mr. Miller entered the Friday evening for Mrs. H. C. Miller, vice president.

Dr. J. H. Foster, president of Bessie Tift college, has gone west on a business trip.

W. G. Wellborn spent a few days in Atlanta last week, accompanied by Mrs. Wellborn.

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M. Rich & Bros. Co. Announce, Beginning Tomorrow, the

January Sale of Woolens

3,500 Yards of English Tweeds and Homespuns

—Only because we are one thousand miles away from the New York market can we sell these woolens at \$1 yard. The importers have sold the same materials in that city to retail at \$4 and \$5 yard. They had a surplus of 3,500 yards that they wished to turn into money quickly. To sell these woolens in New York would be unfair to the retailers. But who outside of New York City would take over such a large yardage?

—In the midst of their quandary our representative came in to place an order. They made him the offer of the entire lot to sell at the ridiculously low price of \$1. Needless to say he accepted their terms in a hurry, for the shipment has just arrived and is ready for the opening day of the January Sale of Woolens. We are pretty safe in saying that they will sell tomorrow!

Wool Challis, 89c

—33 inches wide. A beautiful quality all-wool French Challis, in small figured patterns.

Plaid Skirting, \$1.95

—54 inches wide. Plaid skirtings, in all the new Spring colorings. Good quality. Worth \$3.50.

Plaid Skirtings, 89c

—44 inches wide. Wool plaid skirtings, in black and white. Very popular for sports wear.

Worth \$4 to \$5 Yd.

At **\$1 yd.**
54 and 56
Inches Wide

Yards and Yards of Other Woolens at Splendid Savings!

Wool Crepes, \$1.69

—50 inches wide. Wool crepes, in navy, brown, black and henna. For capes, coats and dresses.

Storm Serge, \$1.19

—54 inches wide. All-wool storm serge, in navy only. Excellent for women's and children's dresses.

Duvetyne, \$2.49

—54 inches wide. Wool duvetyne coatings in Spring weight. Navy, French blue, tan, brown, black and gray.

Coatings, \$4.95

—54 inches wide. Bolivia coatings, in navy, tan, brown, black and reindeer. Worth \$10.

Coatings, \$1

—54 inches wide. Light-weight camel's hair coatings, in navy, black, brown, tan, gray and henna. Worth \$4.50.

Men's Suitings, \$1

—54 inches wide. Men's suitings, in small pin stripes and checks. Imported material in light weight. Worth \$4.

French Serge, \$1.29

—44 inches wide. All-wool serges, in navy, brown and black. Regularly priced at \$2.25.

Albatross, 89c

—36 inches wide. Wool albatross, in navy, brown, black, gray, pink, flesh, light blue and cream white. Worth \$1.50.

White Skirtings, \$1.49

—36 inches wide. Flannel skirtings. All wool and washable. A beautiful, heavy quality.

White Serge, \$1.49

—44 inches wide. All-wool French serge of an unusually good quality. Very special at \$1.49.

Albatross, 98c

—36 inches wide. All-wool white albatross of a quality that will wear a long time.

Broadcloth, \$2.95

—54 inches wide. All-wool broadcloth. Will make up beautifully into suits, dresses and skirts.

—Main Floor



Fresh Stocks Replenish the January Silk Sale



Dress Silk

Crepe de Chine, \$1.95

—40-inch heavy weight, six-thread crepe de Chine. An all pure silk material, in a lovely quality. Navy, brown and black. Worth \$3.50.

Canton Crepe, \$2.69

—40-inch Canton crepe. Navy, brown, black, gray, white and evening shades. A weight that will wear and look pretty a long time. Worth \$4.50.

Satin Crepe, \$1.95

—40-inch satin crepe. All the newest, prettiest and most becoming shades are in this lot. The quality is exceptionally good.

Duchess Satin, \$1.39

—36-inch Duchess satin. Can be had in the prettiest of street and evening shades, which includes black, navy and brown.

Crepe de Chine, \$1.29

—Double width in a good quality silk. There is every color imaginable to select from. This is a very special value.

Crepe de Chine, 89c

—36-inch crepe de Chine. This is, indeed, a bargain, and especially when it is in such colors as navy, black, white and brown.

Chiffon Velvet, \$2.95

—40-inch chiffon velvet. This velvet is worth much more than the January Sale price. Navy, tan, gray, rose, sapphire blue, etc.

Chiffon Taffeta, \$1.19

—36-inch chiffon taffeta. A good heavy weight that will be sure to wear a long time. Black only. Very special.

Silk Voile, \$1.95

—40-inch silk voile. Can be had in all colors with embroidered dots and embroidered blocks. A very good quality and weave.

Georgette, \$1.19

—40-inch plain silk Georgette. A good weight, heavy and evenly woven. All colors are here to choose from at the low price of \$1.19.

Foulards, \$1.19

—36-inch foulards. This is a material that will be worn very much this Spring. Many pretty dark and light colors.

\$4.50 Silk Serge, \$1.69

—40-inch plaid silk serge. This is a silk you will be sure to like. One wonders which is prettier, the bright or dark colors.

\$3.50 Velvet, \$1.39

—32-inch costume velvet. In small checks and stripes. It is very pretty and makes up as fashionably as one could wish.

Silk Shirting, \$1.19

—36-inch broadcloth silk shirting. This material is sure to wash and wear fine. In small stripes. January Sale price, \$1.19.

Printed Crepe, 69c

—33-inch printed crepe. An all-silk material that is very pretty, in small designs. It is an unusual value at 69c yard.

Satin Messaline, \$1.19

—36-inch satin messaline. This is really an unusual value. Drapes easily into the new styles. Can be had in all colors.

Brocade Satin, \$1.59

—36-inch brocade satin. Every color can be had in this material. It will combine beautifully with plain materials.

Very special. Worth \$3.50.

at anything like the price they are selling for. It is therefore our earnest desire that you understand the situation, and realize that if you let the January Sale pass by without buying silks for your Spring wearables you will have to pay much more for them, as raw silk is advancing daily.

—Every yard of silk is up to the high standard of the "First Silk Store of the South." The finest and best-known manufacturers of America and Europe have contributed their most beautiful fabrics to make the Sale a success. A few of the items are given here.

Sports Silk

\$3.50 Baronette, \$1.95

—40-inch Baronette taffeta. A beautiful weave and weight. Can be had in all the newest Spring colors. It is a good value, indeed.

\$6.50 Canton, \$2.95

—40-inch plaid Canton. This can be had in dark and light colors, for the making of separate skirts or those pretty one-piece dresses.

\$3.50 Satin, \$2.39

—40-inch plain sports satin. Just any color you want is here. This is a silk that will be a prime favorite for Spring wear.

\$2.50 Eponette, \$1.49

—40-inch crepe Eponette. An all-silk material of excellent weave. To be had in white, also in all the pretty new colors.

Underwear Silk

\$3 La Jerz Silk, \$1.59

—36-inch La Jerz silk. Underwear made

of silk like this is bound to wear a long time. White, pink and flesh.

\$1.50 Tub Silk, 89c

—36-inch tub silk. Envelopes, gowns, brassieres of this are pretty. White, pink and flesh. Will wash unusually well.

\$1.50 Broadcloth, 89c

—36-inch baby broadcloth. The weight and weave of this silk is unusually good. White, pink and flesh. Easy to launder.

\$2 Glove Silk, 89c

—36-inch Glove silk. It is sure to wash and wear a very long time. Pretty colors as white, flesh, orchid, Nile and light blue.

Crepe de Chine, \$1.29

—Double width crepe de Chine. Very heavy. Guaranteed not to wash thin. Flesh, pink, white, orchid and other colors.

Radium Silk, \$1.59

—36-inch Radium silk. Washes beautifully. Just the thing for pretty chemise, camisoles, etc. Can be had in white only.

Telephone
Number
Main 3132

52-54-56
Whitehall
Street

M. RICH & BROS. CO.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

VOL. LIV., No. 217.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1922.

"White Sales,"—"Silk Sales,"—"Clearance Sales,"—Etc. Every Department Offers "Values" Monday—at High's

Fresh, New, Unusually Pretty
Gowns,---Teddys,
98c and 1.50



—Featuring, for the first time in Years, —really "good" daintily styled, prettily trimmed Underthings at nominal prices. Garments that will appeal to women of utmost discrimination.

—Some are of sheer nainsooks and batistes, —some of pretty crepe weaves. —Splendidly made, and trimmed in a host of pleasing styles ranging from the simplest to the elaborate. Some show dainty lace, others are decked with embroideries, some show combinations of both, together with ribbons. Sizes to fit most all women.

Special—Gowns, 49c

—Slip-over styles of good batiste in white and pink. Tailored. Fine for service wear. Regular sizes.

—Teddies to match, 49c.

Women's Outing Gowns, 79c

—The same sorts you have been paying 98c to 1.35 for. Well made of good flannel showing neat stripes in pink and blues. Double-yoke back and front, braid-trimmed. All regular sizes. Bargains at 79c.

Child's Outing Gowns, 69c
Child's Muslin Gowns, 59c

—sizes 2 to 14-years. Well made, comfortably fitting, of heavy weight Outings in neat stripes. Unusually good values at 69c.

—Low-neck, short sleeve styles in 6 to 14-year sizes. Splendidly made, neatly lace and embroidery trimmed. Regular 75c values.

25c Dress Gingham, 19c

—New Spring patterns in the kinds of Ginghams you will want for the making of children's dresses, house dresses and the like. 27-inches wide, standard quality, in a wide assortment of pretty patterns in wanted colorings.

35-in. Ever-Fast Gingham, 59c

—One of the prettiest Wash materials you can find for the making of inexpensive street and morning frocks. Medium weight, with an unusually pretty soft finish. Guaranteed absolutely fast color.

12c Outings, 8c

—Medium weight, perfect in every way. Fine for the making of night robes, etc. Choice stripe patterns in wanted colorings. 10 to 20-yard lengths that we will cut to suit. No phone nor c. o. d. orders, limit 20 yards.

2.50 to 2.75 Pure Linen

Table Damask, 1.95

—72-inches wide, heavy, all pure linen. One of the prettiest qualities women have had an opportunity to buy at a moderate price in years. Double-faced, beautifully satin-finished. Choice of a variety of pretty floral and conventional patterns.

—On Sale while a limited quantity lasts.

A Real Opportunity to Purchase

Women's Fine Sweaters

20.00 to 30.00 Values

13.39

—"Marinette" Sweaters, than which there are none more desirable. Sweaters of the choicest sorts, in styles for street, sports and service wear. Light and heavy weights of all-wool, or silk-and-wool mixed yarns.

—Coat and Tuxedo styles. Sized to fit most all misses and women. Good colors.



All-Silk Jersey

Petticoats

1.95

—Well made, perfect-fitting in all regular sizes. Wanted colors. Finished with elastic-fitted waist band. Real values at 1.95.

Child's and Misses' Wool Sweaters, 4.95

—These Sweaters will average Better than Half Value. The last of some of the best of our regular stock lines, marked at a "gift" price to force a hasty clearance.

—Sizes 28 to 36, in most all the wanted colors. —Coat and Tuxedo styles. Fine for school and service wear. Some a bit mussed from display, others as fresh as can be. Each one a "value" at 4.95.

---Clearing Away a Little Lot of
Flannel Middys,

3.98 Odd Sizes

—5.98 and
—6.98 Values

—Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 20 and 22 only. The last of regular stock lines. Full regulation styles, handsomely tailored of good quality all-wool flannel in red, navy, and green. —Trimmed with silk braids and embroidered emblems. Fine for school and general wear.

98c to 1.50 Middys, 79c

—Regulation styles, plain or laced front. Of good quality white middy jeans, with collars and cuffs in light or dark blue. Braided-trimmed. Sizes 8 to 20-years. Exceptional values at 79c each.

Former 2.00 to 2.50

Glove Silk Vests, 1.59

—Clearing away a few odds and ends, and slightly soiled pieces from regular stock lines. Extreme values that women will be glad to have. Various styles. Some with band tops, others with ribbon shoulder straps. In flesh color only. All regular sizes.

Former 2.00 to 2.50

Glove Silk Vests, 1.59

—Clearing away a few odds and ends, and slightly soiled pieces from regular stock lines. Extreme values that women will be glad to have. Various styles. Some with band tops, others with ribbon shoulder straps. In flesh color only. All regular sizes.

9 to 11 A. M. Monday
Coats' Thread

4 Spools for 19c

—Standard quality in full length 150-yard spools. All numbers in white and black. No phone nor c. o. d. orders, limit 4 spools to each customer.

—10c Baby Dimples, or Stewart Duplex Safety pins, 7c.

—10c Tailors' Tape measures, 60-inches long, 7c.

—10c Ne Plus Ultra Toilet Pins, 300-count papers, 7c.

—25c Pin Cubes, bright or dull heads, special, 14c.

—Pearl Buttons, 2 to 12 on a card, plain or fancy. Worth up to 15c. Per card, 6c.

—10c Jet Hair Pin Cabinets, assorted sizes, 7c.

—15c Inside Dress Belting, black or white, yard, 9c.

—15c Shoe Trees, enameled ends, steel spring, pair, 9c.

—35c Light-weight Dress Shields, special, per pair, 18c.

Choices! Kinds,--Strictly First Qualities,--Extreme Values
SILKS ON SALE

—Offerings of prime interest to every woman who has dresses to make. Silks of the most wanted kinds, in qualities the best to be had, at prices greatly less than like kinds will sell for later.

4.00 Canton Crepes 2.95

—Heavier, and firmer in weave than the number listed above. 40 inches wide in black and wanted shades. Unusually handsome quality for 2.95 per yard.

3.95 "Art Satin," 40-in. 2.48

—A New, heavy, firmly woven satin with an extremely lustrous finish. Fine for afternoon frocks. 40 inches wide, in wanted colors in black and white.

Cheney Bros. Foulard 1.89

—This is the heavy, twilled quality that stands peer of all Foulards. Choice of a variety of the newest patterns on black, navy and brown grounds.

2.50 All-Silk Jersey 1.49

—Heavy quality, especially suited to the making of knickers, women's blouses, etc. Shown in white and flesh-color only. A Bargain at 1.49.

3.95 Cambridge Crepes 2.95

—Due to its shape-retaining texture one of the most popular of the crepe weaves. Good heavy quality 40 inches wide, in black and navy blue only.

10.00 Tinsel Chiffons 3.95

—A Limited quantity of these, and they will go in a hurry. Unusually handsome quality, in jade, white, peach, and black. They're a "gift" at 3.95.

3.95 Satin Crepe 2.38

—40-inches wide, in black, navy, blue and brown. Heavy weight, extremely handsome. For the tailoring of "better" street and afternoon gowns.

Chinese Silk Pongee 35c

—Medium heavy weight, fine for the making of women's blouses, children's clothes, etc. Natural color only. Exceptional value at 35c per yard.

2.00 Chiffon Taffeta 1.38

—Yard-wide, medium heavy weight, splendidly suited to the making of street and afternoon dresses. Beautifully finished. In all the wanted shades.

2.50 Crepe de Chine 1.38

—Heavy 4-thread Crepe de Chine, as good as one could want for average uses. 40-inches wide, in black, white and all the wanted shades.

2.50 Satin Crepe 1.68

—One of the prettiest inexpensive silks that will be shown this season. Firm bodied for tailoring, beautifully finished. In the wanted shades.

—Also 2.95 Charmeuse, 40-inch.

3.95 Satin Crepe 2.38

—40-inches wide, in black, navy, blue and brown. Heavy weight, extremely handsome. For the tailoring of "better" street and afternoon gowns.

Chinese Silk Pongee 35c

—Medium heavy weight, fine for the making of women's blouses, children's clothes, etc. Natural color only. Exceptional value at 35c per yard.

*** * * * *

—While a Few Last;—Monday—

7.50 Wool Comforters, 5.98



5.98

—Large, 72x84-inch size with pretty silkoline coverings showing a variety of patterns in dark colorings. Serviceable, comfortable sorts. Real Bargains at 5.98 each.

11.50 Wool Blankets 8.48

—68x80-inch size, 90% wool. Heavy weight, nicely finished. Stitch-bound ends. Choice of pretty colorings in large plaids. Perfect qualities. Values at 8.48.

13.50 Wool Blankets 9.98

—Extra large, 72x84-inch All-wool Blankets showing large block plaids in the most wanted colorings. Unusually good qualities, perfect in every way. Great at 9.98.

15.00 Wool Blankets 11.98

—Exceptionally pretty, all-wool Blankets that will appeal to the most discriminating tastes. Large, 72x84-inch size showing large plaids in wanted colorings. Ends bound with mohair or satin bands. Bargains at 11.98 per pair.

2.50 Cotton Blankets 1.69

—60x76-inch size, medium heavy weight, perfect in every way. Come in plain tan, grey, and white, with pretty colored borders. No phone nor c. o. d. orders, limit 2 pairs.

White Sale Bargains

—Standard, everyday needfuls for use in every home. Offered at Prices decidedly Less than normal rates. Savings opportunities every householder should share. —No phone nor c. o. d. orders.

*** * * * *

Bleached Domestie 14c

—Yard wide, soft finished, perfect quality. Fine for scores of general uses. Limit 10 yards.

*** * * * *

19c Pajama Checks 14c

—Yard wide, fine-checked. A Weight splendidly suited to the making of underthings, children's clothes, etc. Limit 4 yards.

*** * * * *

2.00 Hemmed Napkins 1.59

—18-inch size of heavy mercerized damask. Choice floral and conventional patterns. Limit 4 dozens.

*** * * * *

Table Damask 1.00

—72-inches wide. Like you have paid as much as 2.75 per yard for. Heavy weight, satin finished. Choice patterns.

*** * * * *

1.39 Longcloth, bolt 98c

—10-yard bolts. A Quality splendidly suited to the making of underthings, etc. Limit 1 bolt.

*** * * * *

1.39 Seamless Sheets 98c

—81x90-inch size, perfect in every way. Plain hemmed. Of a heavy weight soft-finished sheeting. Limit 6.

*** * * * *

30c Bath Towels, each 23c

—18x36-inch size, heavy weight, extremely absorbent. Plain hemmed. 2.75 per dozen. Limit 2 dozens.

HIGH'S
The bright spot of Atlanta
DAYLIGHT STORES

FRANKLIN TO PUT OUT A \$1,000 CAR

Air-Cooled, Four-Cylinder, Weighing 1,800 Pounds—Volume Production Will Commence Early in 1923.

New York, January 14.—A \$1,000 car is to be put on the market by the Franklin Automobile company, Syracuse, it was announced today by H. H. Franklin at a meeting of eastern Franklin dealers. A chassis of the new car was exhibited privately on that occasion.

The car has a four-cylinder, air-cooled engine, weighs 1,800 pounds and is of five-speed size.

Production will commence early in 1923, the actual date depending upon completion of patterns, tools and the securing of machinery. Quantity deliveries are in prospect by April, 1923, at which time output will be nearing the 100 car per day mark.

The car was developed in 1918 and 1919 and was to have been produced in 1920, but was postponed when business depression hit the country. Franklin officials anticipate that the new car will come on the market at a time when general conditions will be most favorable for volume sales.

The outstanding features of the car, aside from its low price, will be its easy riding and handling, roadability, gasoline and tire economy and the air-cooling system. It will be a "world-wide utility car." Mr. Franklin said.

Besides the \$1,000 touring car, a sedan is also to be produced, price of

which, although not yet fixed, will be \$1,200.

Merchandising of the \$1,000 car will extend to world markets and will mean considerable expansion of dealerships in this country, the meeting disclosed.

Nickel Plating Is No Simple Process, Says Local Plating Man

Nickel plating is no quick, simple process, says Henry Simmons, a local plating man. Many people think that any kind of plating is easily done and that it can be done in a few days. On a few days ago we had a young man drive his car up to our plant and ask that his radiator, spotlight, rims, door handles, and some other old parts be plated while he waited. When we explained that he was good plating required considerable time, the young man would have to spend waiting around our plant, he expressed surprise that the process was anything other than "dipping."

CUSHING ENTERS BIG ADVERTISING AGENCY

George W. Cushing, advertising manager of the Hudson Motor Car company and Essex Motors, has resigned to enter the advertising field with the firm of Barton, Bunting & Oshorn, Inc. He will join the Buffalo office about February 1. Mr. Cushing has been active in newspaper and advertising work in Detroit for over twelve years. For the past five years he has been with the firm of Barton, Bunting & Oshorn, advertising manager of the Federal Motor Truck company, editor of the Detroit, at the Detroit Board of Commerce, and for three years with the editorial department of The Detroit News. He has been active in all advertising events and since 1919 a member of the board of directors of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

ROCK BOTTOM TIRE PRICES

AUBURN

Big Size Cord, 8000 Miles

Extra-ply Fabric, 6000 Miles

SIZE	Extra-Ply TM FABRIC	Over-Size CORD	Grey Tubes
30x3	\$ 7.90	\$.00	\$ 1.40
30x3 1/2	9.40	14.45	1.60
32x3 1/2	12.55	16.80	1.80
31x4	14.70	18.80	2.25
32x4	15.95	21.90	2.40
33x4	16.75	22.50	2.50
34x4	17.95	22.45	2.60
32x4 1/2	18.80	27.85	3.00
33x4 1/2	20.25	27.90	3.15
34x4 1/2	21.80	30.50	3.35
35x4 1/2	22.80	31.70	3.40
33x5	20.25	31.80	3.50
35x5	20.25	34.95	3.80
37x5	20.25	36.90	3.90

You Get Donaldson's Unsurpassed Service and Personal Recommendation With Auburn EXTRA-PLY Tires.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

DOWSE DONALDSON
345 Peachtree Ivy 656

Alphabetical List of Local Automotive Sales and Service

Passenger Cars

Buick
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)
Buick Motor Co.
(Atlanta Branch)
241 Peachtree St.
Phone Ivy 1480

(RETAIL)

John M. Smith Co.
190-196 W. Peachtree St.
Phone Hemlock 496

Decatur, Ga.
Decatur Buick Co.
Court House Square
Phone Decatur 195

Chalmers

Jos. G. Blount Co.
385 Peachtree St.
Phone Ivy 4152

Ford

C. C. Baggs Auto Co.
95 S. Pryor St.
Phone Main 640

Beaudry Motor Co.
160 Marietta St.
Phone Ivy 446

A. L. Belle Isle
380 Peachtree St.
Phone Ivy 507

David T. Bussey
188 Peachtree St.
Phone Ivy 360

James H. Prichard
679-83 Whitehall St.
Phone West 2100

Gardner

Brigman Motors Co.
207-11 Ivy St.
Phone Ivy 2246

Passenger Cars

Maxwell

Joseph G. Blount
385 Peachtree St.
Phone Ivy 4152

Nash

Southern Nash Mtr. Co.
541 Peachtree St.
Phone Hemlock 4660

Oldsmobile

Lamar Co., H. J.
Atlanta Branch
29-31 East North Ave.
Phone Hemlock 4173

Packard

Packard Enterprises
Of Georgia, Inc.
414 Peachtree, Ivy 4932

Paige

Paige Detroit Mtr. Car Co.
Wholesale Branch
471 Peachtree St.

Motor Trucks

Federal
Brigman Motors Co.
207-11 Ivy St.
Phone Ivy 2246.

Packard

Packard Enterprises
Of Georgia, Inc.
414 Peachtree, Ivy 4932

Atlanta to Columbus—Columbus to Atlanta

Constitution Map and Log No. 32

Via Newnan—Greenville—Harris—Hamilton

Many calls for an accurate map and log, compiled by The Constitution's method of driving the roads and collecting the data, have been received. Previous Constitution logs show the Warm Springs to Columbus via Griffitts and Newnan.

At the time this was compiled, it was the best route to Columbus. Today the route shown in this log is the best.

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The car has a four-cylinder, air-cooled engine, weighs 1,800 pounds and is of five-speed size.

Production will commence early in 1923, the actual date depending upon completion of patterns, tools and the securing of machinery. Quantity deliveries are in prospect by April, 1923, at which time output will be nearing the 100 car per day mark.

The car was developed in 1918 and 1919 and was to have been produced in 1920, but was postponed when business depression hit the country. Franklin officials anticipate that the new car will come on the market at a time when general conditions will be most favorable for volume sales.

The outstanding features of the car, aside from its low price, will be its easy riding and handling, roadability, gasoline and tire economy and the air-cooling system. It will be a "world-wide utility car." Mr. Franklin said.

Besides the \$1,000 touring car, a sedan is also to be produced, price of

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FRANKLIN IN RECORD RUN TO JACKSONVILLE

Frank Beall, manager of the Franklin Motor Car Company, local distributors for the Franklin air-cooled cars, recently made a record run from Atlanta to Jacksonville.

Mr. Beall used a standard Franklin touring car, and made the total distance in a total elapsed time of 10 hours and 27 minutes. He used a Constitution map, and in finding his route, by reason of the roads being repaired, found one detour between Callahan and Jacksonville, which made his total mileage greater than that shown in The Constitution's log.

This time, which is several hours longer than the record run, is considered remarkable, in that the Franklin is not usually considered a speed car. Mr. Beall states that at no time was a speed of greater than 47 miles per hour attained, yet an average of 35.9 miles per hour, total elapsed time for the 371 miles, was established.

DINNER IS HELD BY CAMPAIGNERS IN Y. M. C. A. DRIVE

The first get-together of the Y. M. C. A. \$100,000 fund campaigners was held in the form of a dinner at the Central Y. M. C. A. Friday evening. "Good Health club" membership was used as place cards.

George Winship, president of the Central Y. M. C. A., made the opening address. The chief points of his speech were congratulatory to the

WALTHAM SPEEDOMETERS



HUBODOMETERS
OFFICIAL SERVICE

MANUFACTURER'S
SERVICE CO.

31 E. North Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

CALL BELLE ISLE TAXICAB

Trask
Detroit Steamer
Scores Heavily at
New York Show!

The car with less than 40 moving parts, positive action and abundant reserve power listing under \$1,500 wins instant favor!

Send for dealer information and descriptive literature
DETROIT STEAM MOTOR CORP.
Detroit, Michigan

MARVEL

Phone Ivy 8372

AUTO PARTS, RADIATORS,
BUMPERs, REFLECTORS, Etc.

Brass Beds—Silverware
Repaired and Made
New.

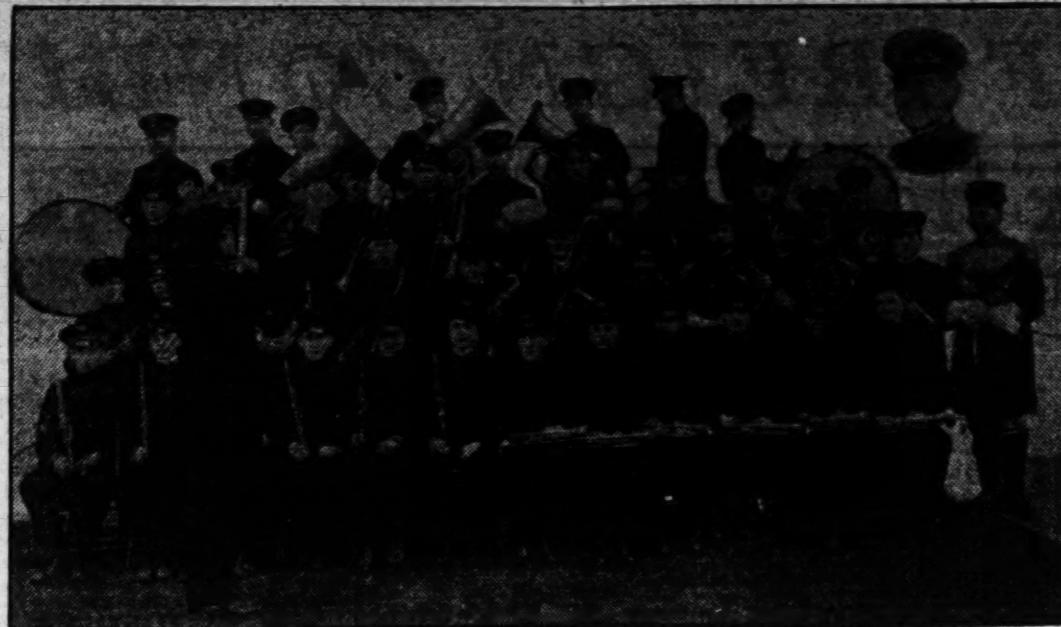
SIMMONS
PLATING WORKS

125 S. TRYON St.

Established 31 Years

Phone Main 1147

Famous Major Band for Auto Show Here



A prominent feature of the coming automobile show to be held in Atlanta during the week of February 11 to 18, will be the famous Major band. This widely-known musical organization made two complete programs each day of the show. A number of soloists of note are included in the organization of 40 members. Conductor Major, himself, is a soloist of great repute, his specialty being the saxophone. Two vocalists and six instrumental soloists are members of the band.

Growing Interest in Show.
Interest in local automotive circles is becoming greater each day, and

campaign workers. "You men," he said, "put over a campaign that seemed almost impossible from the beginning and carried the amount over the top when most of us thought it would never reach even the borders of success."

J. K. Orr followed Mr. Winship with his imitative wit, retracing history with the association and his relation with it.

J. R. Regnas, general chairman of the campaign, said that he thought the campaigners would go \$20,000 over the maximum addresses were made by General W. M. Brewster, and Kahlil Weisiger, and Campaign Director C. A. Tevebaugh. Mr. Tevebaugh said that the Winston-Salem campaign went over in one day, and he had expected to take at least a week on the job.

Mr. Orr and Mr. Winship presented Mr. Regnas with a silver pitcher in recognition of his services as campaign chairman.

**Gribbel to Attend
Anniversary Dinner
Of the Burns Club**

John Gribbel, a leading financier of the Burns club, who paid \$30,000 for the Burns manuscripts known as the Glenriddell collection, and presented them to Scotland through the Burns federation, has accepted an invitation to attend the anniversary dinner of the Burns club of Atlanta at the Burns cottage on the evening of January 25.

The officers installed were as follows: Mrs. Lucy Stewart, worthy matron; G. F. Marbut, worthy patron; Miss Dorothy Rutherford, worthy matron; Mrs. Lillian McWilliams, secretary; Mrs. Calle Burton, conductor; Mrs. Jessie Marbut, associate conductor; Mrs. Catherine Chosewood, organist; Mrs. Annie Burks, warden.

The legislature at its last session passed a bill creating a commission to lease the governor's mansion property for a term of fifty years.

The retiring worthy patron, J. B. Owen, presented a gold

lily: Mrs. Leggs McWilliams made the presentation to Mr. Owen with an appropriate speech. The grand installing officer was presented also with a token of regard from the chapter, as were other officers. Refreshments were served.

Psychological Lecture.

"The Key to Psychology" will be the subject of an interesting and instructive lecture given by Mrs. Rose M. Ashby, psychologist, Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the mahogany room of the Ansley hotel. The rationale of psychology as applied to success, healing, etc., will be interpreted.

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AMERICAN BUSINESS RECOVERY IS DEPENDENT ON STABILIZATION OF FOREIGN CONDITIONS

LOWER MONEY RATES EXPECTED BY WALL STREET

Demand for Loans Has Decreased, According to Reports From Federal Reserve Banks.

CROP OUTLOOK CHIEF POINT OF INTEREST

Adjustment of Prices Has Been Uneven—Building Materials and House Furnishings Too High,

BY R. L. BARNUM.

New York, January 14.—This week's most interesting Wall street development was the decline in money rates. On Monday call money went down to 17.50, the lowest point since last summer.

New York, January 14.—The cotton market was quiet today and business seemed largely confined to even- ing up of commitments for over the week-end. A more optimistic view of European political conditions was reflected in an early advance, but after selling at 18.04, Atlanta eased off to 17.84.

New York, January 14.—The opening was steady and the market closing steady net 1 point lower to 5 points higher.

Quiet Day in Cotton With Market Firm

GAINS ARE MADE IN STOCK TRADING

After Selling at 18.04, March Eases Off to 17.90, With General Close at Net 1 Point Lower to 5 Higher.

RANGE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

[Open] [High] [Low] [Close] [Prev. Close]

Jan. 16. 16.80 16.80 16.80 16.80 16.80

Feb. 16. 16.80 16.80 16.80 16.80 16.80

Mar. 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00 17.00

April 17.15 17.15 17.06 17.11 17.07

July 17.15 17.15 17.06 17.11 17.07

Oct. 16.50 16.52 16.40 16.45 16.45

Closed steady.

RANGE IN NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

[Open] [High] [Low] [Close] [Prev. Close]

Jan. 16. 16.80 16.80 16.80 16.80 16.80

Feb. 16. 16.80 16.80 16.80 16.80 16.80

Mar. 16.54 16.92 16.81 16.83 16.83

July 16.51 16.96 16.56 16.53 16.48

Oct. 16.50 16.94 16.89 16.85 16.85

Closed steady.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

New York, January 14.—(Special)—The following were the ruling quotations on the American Cotton and Grain Exchange, Inc., Saturday:

Open High Low Close Prev. Close

Jan. 16. 16.80 16.80 16.80 16.80 16.80

Feb. 16. 16.80 16.80 16.80 16.80 16.80

Mar. 17.05 17.05 17.04 17.05 17.05

July 17.15 17.15 17.15 17.15 17.15

Oct. 16.50 16.46 16.46 16.46 16.46

16.46

Closed steady.

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New York, January 14.—(Special)—The following were the ruling quotations on the American Cotton and Grain Exchange, Inc., Saturday:

Open High Low Close Prev. Close

Jan. 16. 16.80 16.80 16.80 16.80 16.80

Feb. 16. 16.80 16.80 16.80 16.80 16.80

Mar. 17.05 17.05 17.04 17.05 17.05

July 17.15 17.15 17.15 17.15 17.15

Oct. 16.50 16.46 16.46 16.46 16.46

16.46

Closed steady.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

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New Provisions in Federal Income Tax Law Outlined

BY MORRIS F. FREY

Assistant Treasurer, Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
Appeal to congress for the downward revision of taxes on income failed to bring forth any reductions for the calendar year 1921 and the changes in the income tax law under the new act, effective for that year, are confined to administrative provisions. The rates of income and excess profits taxes remain the same for 1921, but substantial changes are made effective for 1922 and thereafter, both for a flat rate income of 12 1/2 per cent on net income is imposed on corporations, the surtaxes for individuals are reduced to a maximum of 50 per cent. The surtaxes for individuals are reduced to a maximum of 50 per cent. The repeal of the excess profits tax, though deferred, gives relief from a burdensome and intricate form of taxation after December 31, 1921, and should add incentive to the revival of corporate activities. The failure to reduce surtaxes to a point which will attract the possessors of large incomes to invest in taxable securities, instead of non-taxables, is a source of general disappointment.

The new rates of tax for 1922 are of particular interest to taxpayers carrying on businesses as individuals or partnerships, and it may be found advisable, because of the discrimination in taxes between individuals and partnerships and corporations to change the form of business organization to avoid the imposition of heavy surtaxes. The effect of the differences in the form of taxation of corporate and non-corporate concerns having large incomes can best be shown by comparison of two concerns with the same income, one operating as a corporation and the other as a partnership.

Let us consider, for example, a partnership consisting of two members, earning a net income for 1922 of \$60,000. Assuming that the partners and no other income outside of the partnership earnings, each would be subject to a tax of \$144,040, whether or not the earnings of the partnership were distributed. If the same concern, with two stockholders, were incorporated, it would pay a corporate tax of \$75,000 and the individual stockholders would pay only on the amount of the earnings actually distributed.

If each stockholder received in dividends only \$50,000 and the balance were retained for employment in the business of the corporation, the individual tax of each stockholder, providing such dividends, would be \$49,960. The tax of the corporation and the two stockholders, if the business were incorporated, therefore, would be \$84,920, as against a total of \$280,250, if the business were conducted as a partnership.

The discrimination in tax in such cases would be very serious to individuals and partnerships who desire to keep their earnings in their business to meet obligations or to take care of extensions and expansion, and incorporation may be necessary to overcome the heavy penalty of operating as a partnership on individual.

This discrimination was marked in the case of partnerships and corporations when the excess profits tax was in effect, but the elimination of the excess profits tax and the retention of high rates of surtax have greatly increased the inequality. Congress, in the new law, has recognized the injustice of imposing high surtax rates on partnerships and corporations and has accordingly provided that in the case of the organization as a corporation within four months after the passage of the 1921 act of any trade or business in which capital is a material income-producing factor and which has previously been taxed on a single individual, the net income of such trade or business from January 1, 1921, to the date of such organization may, at the option of the individual or partnership, be taxed as the next

come of a corporation is taxed. In such cases the undisturbed profits of the corporation for 1921 and thereafter would not be subject to individual income tax, only the amounts distributed being taxed as dividends. The privilege afforded taxpayers under this section is not allowed to any corporation whose net income of which for the taxable year 1921 was less than 20 per cent of its invested capital for such year.

Partnerships with smaller incomes will fare better under the new law than a corporate business similarly constituted. For example, the individual members of a partnership could be subject to a tax of \$50,000, or pay a tax of \$17, the aggregate of \$5,120, assuming that neither has income other than his partnership profits and that each receives a personal exemption of \$12,000. A corporation similarly constituted, and paying the same surtax, or mere change in identity, form or place of organization of a corporation, will be subject to surtax on any amount of the corporation profits distributed as dividends.

No Taxable Profit by Incorporation.

There was formerly no difficulty in the incorporation of an individual or partnership business which has been removed under the present law. Under the provisions of the revenue act of 1918, as interpreted by the treasury department, where property was transferred to a corporation in exchange for its stock, the exchange constituted a closed transaction, and the owner of the property realized a gain or loss if the stock had a market value and such market value was greater or less than the cost of the fair market value as of March 1, 1913, of the property given in exchange.

In many cases the business property of an individual had greatly increased in value and to incorporate meant that it would be necessary to pay heavy surtaxes on an appreciation in value which had not been realized.

Under the new law, when (1) a person transfers any property, real, personal or mixed, to a corporation and immediately after the transfer is in control of such corporation, or (2) two or more persons transfer any

such property to a corporation and immediately after the transfer are in control of such corporation, and the amounts of stock, securities or both received by such persons are substantially the same proportion as their interests in the property before such transfer, no gain or loss is realized by the exchange. Under this new provision, a partnership or individual may incorporate its business and issue stock for property, and the stock will stand in the place of the property exchanged for income tax purposes.

Repeal of Profits Tax.

Although the new tax law has not met with general approval, it contains a number of constructive provisions.

One provision of particular importance is that in which the new law permits in regard to reporting profit and loss in the exchange of property.

The new law provides that in the case of exchange of property, no gain or loss shall be recognized unless the property received in exchange has a readily realizable value.

To avoid the creation of unrealized profits, certain important exceptions are made in the case of the exchange of property, even though the property received has a readily realizable market value.

One exception covers the exchange of property held for investment or for use in the trade or business, for property of a like kind or use. Another exception is made in the case of a person or persons who transfer property to a corporation for stock or securities owned by them, who, immediately after the transfer, are in control of such corporation, which was discussed above.

Exchange in Corporate Reorganization.

Probably the most important change in regard to gain and loss in the exchange of stock or securities in the case of the reorganization, merger or consolidation of corporations. Under the former law, the provisions were complicated and unreasonable, and prevented corporate readjustment because of the possible imposition of heavy taxes on paper profits.

Under the new law, no gain or loss shall be recognized when in the reorganization of one or more corporations, a person receives in place of any stock or securities owned by him stock or securities in a corporation a party to or resulting from the reorganization. The term "reorganization" as used in the law, includes a merger or consolidation, recapitalization, or mere change in identity, form or place of organization of a corporation.

This new provision will prove beneficial and important in effecting corporate readjustments.

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The Georgia Securities Law

BY S. B. BLOGETT,
Vice-President The Robinson-Humphrey Co.

During the year following the war, all prior charges as follows: Not less than one and one-half times the annual interest charges on all its interest bearing obligations; in the case of preferred stocks, not less than one and one-half times the annual dividends on the outstanding preferred stocks in the case of common stocks, not less than 3 per cent per annum. Securities in this class can not be offered for sale by any one unless a statement shall first have been filed with the commission describing the company's organization, the date of the law and time when the company was organized, the assets and liabilities, profit and loss statement, the name and address of its principal officers and trustees and all other necessary facts and data necessary to make investments. This was probably partly due to the high price of cotton prevailing at the time.

These conditions attracted to this section of the country numerous companies and various stock companies of questionable or unknown reputation and connection, who offered to their innocent victims all kinds of so-called investments, from "gold-dust oil companies somewhere out west" to large dividends from stock water companies and the like. The Warman-Dolan company, the most有名的, was organized in Atlanta's commercial world and has grown with the years to be an occasion of more than ordinary interest to the business world of this section.

For many years ago Mr. Warman, who had then been for five years connected with the Ragan-Malone company, conceived the idea of entertaining the merchants and buyers with whom he did business at a dinner, where, through discussion and conference, the past year could be reviewed and coming events forecasted.

At the first dinner given 16 guests gathered and everyone present felt that the evening had been well and helpfully spent.

Each year since that time, Mr. Warman has entertained but on a larger scale, and the number of guests has grown in importance with each new year. It has been Mr. Warman's plan to give his annual banquet about the middle of January, after the holiday rush was over and just before the new year began, believing that at this time the best judgment and clearest insight to commercial conditions were to be had.

Some of the most noted speakers and business men of the country have been guests and speakers at these annual meetings, and the public has greatly enjoyed them.

Significant tickets are priced at 25c a yard, against 28c; utility dress gingham is priced at 20c against 21 1/2c; staple gingham 16 1/2c against 17 1/2c; Daisy cloth, a napped fabric in 27-inch widths at 14 cents against 15c, and in 36-inch at 18 1/2c. The new cloth is said to be 100% cotton, having a 100% cotton warp and a 100% cotton weft.

Miss Clara Roberts, 100 Lucile Avenue, one-story frame dwelling, cost \$3,500.

D. Goldin, northwest corner Fifteenth and Lombardy streets, three-

"Warman Dinner To Be Big Event Of Tuesday Night

Business Men of City Will Gather in Force at Annual Banquet.

J. L. Warman, city salesman for Ragan-Malone company, will again be the host at the annual "Warman dinner" to Atlanta merchants and their buyers, which will be given at the Piedmont hotel, Tuesday, January 17, at 7 o'clock p.m. About 150 guests will be present.

The annual Warman dinner is one of the most有名的 in Atlanta's commercial world and has grown with the years to be an occasion of more than ordinary interest to the business world of this section.

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Building Permits of the Past Week

Building permits for the week ending Friday amounted to \$347,461, which is a good increase when compared with the previous week, which was \$270,175—both weeks considerably above corresponding weeks of last year.

Not counting permits for repairs and remodeling the following is the list for the seven days ending Friday night:

J. L. Wheeler, 95 Rankin street, one-story frame dwelling, cost \$4,500.

Mrs. Lena Chamblee, 238 Houston street, two-story frame apartment building, cost \$10,000.

G. C. O'Dell, 75 Rankin street, one-story brick church, cost \$38,000.

Mr. Lena Chamblee, 238 Houston street, two-story frame apartment building, cost \$10,000.

Mrs. Rosa Moody James, 90 Westminster drive, one-story frame dwelling, cost \$4,500.

Mayo Turner and L. E. N. H. one-story stone warehouse, cost \$4,000.

Dunbar Sevell, 2 Walker street, one-story brick office and warehouse, cost \$19,500. Higdon & Blackwell, contractors.

D. C. C. Crabb, Flat Shoals avenue, one-story brick veneer dwelling, cost \$8,500.

Peters Land company, 138 Techwood drive, one-story brick veneer dwelling, cost \$4,500.

G. G. Long, 94 and 88 Oglethorpe avenue, two-story frame dwelling, cost \$6,000.

D. F. Hood, 25 Michigan avenue, one-story frame dwelling, cost \$1,000.

W. D. Beattie, 44 Graham street, one-story frame dwelling, cost \$5,000.

E. P. Ryan, 202, 206, and 210 Campbellton road, three-story frame dwelling, cost \$10,000.

J. W. Rice, 106 Hopkins street, one-story brick veneer dwelling, cost \$4,000.

W. G. McNelley, 65 Rosalia street, one-story frame dwelling, cost \$2,500.

Peters Land company, 138 Techwood drive, one-story brick veneer dwelling, cost \$4,500.

G. G. Long, 94 and 88 Oglethorpe avenue, two-story frame dwelling, cost \$6,000.

Hart & Quinn, 1202-1204 DeKalb avenue, two-story brick veneer stores and dwellings, cost \$6,000.

Miss Clara Roberts, 100 Lucile Avenue, one-story frame dwelling, cost \$3,500.

D. Goldin, northwest corner Fifteenth and Lombardy streets, three-

cents a yard than some of the prices reached in the early fall, and are generally lower than 28c a yard on many of the standard cloth.

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cloths at 16c, the recent high prices being 14 1/2c and 17c, respectively.

Cotton goods merchants in primary markets have maintained for some time that it would be impossible to secure higher prices in keeping with higher cotton. Other selling agents have reduced overall denims 3 cents a yard, and offered cotton blankets for fall at 10 per cent below the mill price for the new season.

We appreciate your calls, which have made this 33 1/2 per cent increase in telephone service possible, and hope you'll help to make necessary the addition of another 3-trunk line.

Call frequently, giving us opportunity to prove our ability to invariably handle, to your profit and satisfaction, all of your Building Material requirements.

THE R. O. CAMPBELL CO. 601

223 MARIETTA STREET

INCREASED SERVICE

3 Trunk Lines
Just Added,
Making 12, on

IVY
200

Means Increased
"Campbell-
Service"

THE GLIDDEN STORES COMPANY GLIDDEN

Everywhere on Everything
Paints Varnishes Colors Insecticides Oils
Brushes and Painters Supplies Wall Paper

JAP-A-LAC

12 AUBURN AVE. RIPOLIN ATLANTA, GA.

Tel. Ivy 306.

A. H. WILSON & CO.

— INVESTMENT SECURITIES —

207-8 Palmer Bldg. Ivy 6105
6284

PLEDGE \$200,000 TO GREATER TECH

One-Fifth of Quota for North and East Subscribed Before Formal Opening of Campaign.

Before the campaign for Greater Georgia Tech was formally launched in the north and east, approximately \$200,000 of the million-dollar fund expected to be subscribed by those sections, had been contributed, according to a statement made Saturday by George E. Rader, president.

Field representatives of the Greater Tech movement have been in the various centers of the north and east for two weeks, laying plans for the opening of their campaign, but so immediate was the response of former Tech students and other friends of the institution that a gun was fired one-fifth of the objective had been taken.

Subscriptions to the Greater Tech

fund during the past week reached the high total of any week in the campaign since the closing of the intensive work which opened the campaign in the state, taking into account the funds secured in the north and east, together with additional subscriptions secured in the state. Leaders in the campaign declare that this is an evidence of improving financial conditions.

The campaign in these sections will be largely directed by alumni of Tech who are now occupying engineering posts of prominence with various large industrial enterprises and the most substantial help is expected as a result of their work.

Alumni efforts of the Tech campaigners outside of Georgia are being confined to the alumni of the school, whose subscriptions are preliminary to the general campaign through which the goal of one million dollars will be reached.

Ivy L. Lee, nationally famous publicity man, is chairman of the north and east committee. With him are associated George G. Baldwin, of the Baldwin Locomotive works, chairman of the ways and means committee; Percy C. Brooks, chairman of the finance committee; Eugene P. Thomas, chairman of the committee on committees; Hoy E. Evans, chairman of the proposed committee, and Robert Adamson, Gordon Baker, J. R. Baldwin, R. J. Binford, A. D. Black, William H. Black, Powell, Cleckton, Thomas R. Feder, D. W. Harris, Al-

PAUL RADER WILL SPEAK IN ATLANTA TO HOME WORKERS

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Keely's White Sale Signifies Savings

Clearance Fancy Brassieres Values to \$3.50

—Model Brassieres
—Nature's Rival
—Bien Jolie
—Stylish Stout

\$1.49

All standard makes—fancy heavy lace trimmed models. Beautiful brocades or plain materials combined with Cluny or Filet lace. Built-up or strap shoulders. Sizes 38 to 54. Favorite styles which owe their low price to their slightly mussed condition.

\$8 to \$12.50 Corsets Discontinued Models

\$5.95



—American Lady Corsets
—Madame Lyra Corsets
—Stylish Stout Corsets

The mere mention of the names of these corsets is sufficient evidence of quality. Splendid models, designed to give the most pleasing lines to figures of all types. Sizes range from 23 to 35, though, of course, every size isn't represented in every style. Materials are plain coutil in flesh and white, also a few brocades, beautifully trimmed in satin ribbon, Val lace or fancy braid. Some lacefront models included.

Because of the nature of this offering, we are unable to fit corsets, nor can we fill C. O. D. or phone orders. Every sale final, please.

Pictorial Monthly Now 15c

The price of the monthly magazine of fashions and stories has been reduced to 15c a copy or \$1.50 per year. The new number is unusually attractive.

Our Entire Stock Women's Boots Excepting Arch Rests—863 Pairs

\$6.75

High shoes haven't been going so strong. Weather has been most too balmy. Naturally we haven't done the business on them we usually do. So in order to stimulate high shoe sales we have reduced every pair we own (excepting Arch Rest Shoes) to one price.

Shoes of the highest craftsmanship, Zeigler's and E. P. Reed's, in the most desirable leathers and lasts. Plenty of popular walking styles with military or Cuban heels. Lots of shapely dress boots with leather Louis or French covered heels.

All this season's shoes, and worth double and more than the price we ask. With the worst of winter yet to come, surely it is economy to take advantage of this sale!



—Brown Kid Boots
—Black Kid Boots
—Brown Russian Calf
—Black Kangaroo
—Military and Cuban heel
—French covered or Leather Louis heels

All sizes in the majority of styles.



THIS sale started out last Monday with great success, winning the confidence of every woman who attended it. The fabrics were right, the prices low—consequently the volume of business has been large. We are continuing the sale tomorrow and throughout the week with new merchandise added, at below replacement prices.

Grass Bleached All-Linen Damask

A beautiful, heavy damask woven from the flax that grows on the hills of Scotland, and bleached snowy white on her own green swards. A table cloth of this kind will wear for years. Comes \$3.19 in several pretty patterns. Yard \$2.49 and \$3.25. 22-in. Napkins to match, dozen....\$8.95

All-Linen Toweling

A good, heavy grade, strictly all linen, suitable for dish or roller towels. This is an exceptionally good value that we do not believe can be duplicated..... 25c

Good "Comfort" News

Prices on all comforts have been reduced for a quick clearance, and tomorrow's sales offer unusual values. Some lines contain two or three of one color only.

“Everwarm” Eiderdown Comforts, French sateen covers, pure down filling—tomorrow, each, \$10.75, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$16.95

21 All-Wool Filled Comforts, in pink, blue, green and rose with solid colored borders. We acquired these in a manufacturer's clearance, and they are regular \$10 values. Size 72x84 inches—\$7.50

Cotton Comforts, just a few of a kind, all large size, heavy weights. Special clearance prices, as long as they last—\$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.95 and \$5.98

100 Pieces Longcloth 36 Inches Wide 10-Yard Bolts

\$1.35

A special introduction price English Longcloth for our January Sales. Cloth is a soft, chamois finish constructed from fine spun cotton yarn. Will wear well and launder nicely.

\$9.50 Extra Heavy Plaid Blankets... \$7.50

Heavy weight, 75 per cent pure virgin wool, in plaids of blue, tan, gray, pink and helio. 70x80 inches. 5 pounds in weight.

New Coats—

Bought Cheap
Unmatchable Values
On Sale Tomorrow at—

Coats came just in time for a bare mention in this ad. So we can't go into details other than to say that we are sure you have never seen such charming models and that values beat anything you have yet been offered.

If you want a handsome coat cheap, see these Monday.

\$12.75

\$18.75

\$24.75

\$39.75

\$54.75

Extensive Showing Tomorrow Imported and Domestic Dress Cottons

IN KEEPING with our policy of presenting the newest ideas in novelty cottons, secured from the best foreign and American mills, we have prepared a large collection for your inspection Monday.

Exquisite Gaze Marvels

Sheer as organdy, yet very strong in texture. Tubs beautifully. Comes in dainty checks as well as the more elaborate plaids. 32 inches wide. 75c

New Printed Batiste

Designs entirely new to the season, consisting of small, neat effects in both light and dark grounds. Clear, fast colors, 36 inches wide. 39c

New English Shirting

It has been a long time since we could offer madras of this quality at this price. Light in weight but strong and durable. Fast in color. 49c

Gingham Sale Continues

—Toile du Nord Gingham
—Red Seal Ginghams
—M. F. C. Ginghams
—Utopia Ginghams

25c
Yard

Gay, glad plaids and checks—the styles were never prettier than these new arrivals, and the variety is endless. Already the fashion artists are showing ginghams and combinations of gingham and organdy among their new “creations,” and these offer charming possibilities.

Sheet Specials for Monday

—81x99 Security Sheets, each \$1.31
—81x99 Security Sheets, each \$1.41
—81x90 Wearwell Sheets, each \$1.45
—81x99 Wearwell Sheets, each \$1.55

These are two of the best known sheets on the market today, and considering quality, we consider them the cheapest.

—36-inch Soft Finish Sea Island, Monday—

15c
Yard

—36-inch Fruit of Loom Bleached Muslin—

19c
Yard

After-Inventory Sale All-Wool Dress Goods

We find after stock-taking a lot of short bolts and odd pieces of all-wool dress goods we want to close out. Materials are fashionable and highly desirable. Most of them are staples. Colors are navy, brown, tan, black—all the good shades. Many are sponged and shrunk.

—\$1.25 All-Wool School Serge, yard	75c
—\$2.50 English Twill Serge, yard	\$1.39
—\$2.00 English Twill Serge, yard	\$1.89
—\$3.50 English Epingle, yard	\$1.89
—\$3.50 Fine French Serge, yard	\$1.89
—\$4.95 French Tailor Serge, yard	\$2.50
—\$6.50 English Tricotine, yard	\$3.49
—\$7.50 French Tricotine, yard	\$4.95
—\$5.50 Soft, supple Coating, yard	\$2.95
—\$3.95 Glengary Tweeds, yard	\$1.95
—\$4.95 Novelty Check Suiting	\$2.95
—\$2.50 Fancy All-Wool Plaids	\$1.69
—\$3.95 Fine Wool Plaids, yard	\$2.49
—\$4.95 Fine Wool Plaids, yard	\$2.95
—\$6.50 Crepe Face Broadcloth	\$3.95
—\$4.95 Satin Face Broadcloth	\$2.95

KEELY'S



Entered at the post office at Atlanta as
second-class mail matter.
Telephone Main 2000.

ATLANTA, GA., January 15, 1922.

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credited in this paper, and also the local
news published herein.

THE WILSON MEMORIAL.

The patriotic campaign for a
fund of \$1,000,000 for the establish-
ment of a Woodrow Wilson founda-
tion, the purpose of which is to
perpetuate the Wilson ideals of
permanent peace and international
amity, culminates on Monday; and
reports from all parts of the coun-
try signify that the fund will be
oversubscribed.

Of the total amount, the pro rata
share allotted to Georgia is \$36,000,
and of all the states this should be
the first to announce its quota
subscribed for with the probable
exception of New Jersey there is
no other state with which the life
of the great humanitarian pres-
ident has such intimate and tender
associations.

It was in Atlanta that Woodrow
Wilson as a youth was admitted to
the bar and began the practice of
law.

It was here that he entered upon
the career that led not only to the
presidency, but that reached the
very pinnacle of international
fame, and led to the position which
Woodrow Wilson occupies today
that of the most exalted private citizen in the world.

It was in Georgia that Woodrow
Wilson won and won the wife
that shared his fortunes and the
enjoyment of his fame until death
parted them in the white house.

She was a Georgia girl; and her
father, throughout a long career,
rendered distinguished service
preaching the gospel in Georgia
churches.

So Georgia has a personal, a
"honey," a heart interest in Wilson,
and in the proposed memorial
to his greatness.

It is a splendid thing for the
people who know and appreciate
Woodrow Wilson to be able to pay
to him this tribute while he lives!

How much better it is that this
be done while the recipient of the
honor lives to enjoy this tribute
of the people he has served so well.

Woodrow Wilson will forever
figure large in the pages of history,
not merely because he was a
great "war president" and the
outstanding personage in the greatest
war ever fought, but for what
he did to crystallize the victory
won by that war into a concrete,
practicable program for everlasting
universal peace and good will
among men.

Whatever the world may do—
whatever may be the vicissitudes
of the league of nations covenant
as, for the time being, it may be
buffeted about and denounced by
various political groups or by this
nation or that, it is inevitable that
the world must eventually gravitate
to the Wilson ideal as a basis
of permanent peace and amity be-
tween nations and peoples.

Call it what you will, league of
nations, association of nations, international
conference or whatnot, or by the pursuit of whatever
course the end may be attained, it
is inevitable that—as the needle of
the compass, though jostled and
submitted to interference and dis-
turbing influences from the outside,
invariably comes to rest
pointing straight and unerringly to
the poles—when world-wide peace
is finally brought about and made
secure for all time to come, that
the accomplishment itself will in-
evitably rest upon the Woodrow
Wilson ideal.

Whatever pretext or name may
be used to conceal it, the fact will
remain that when universal peace
does come it will be in accordance
with the Wilson formula, and no
power under Heaven can prevent it!

If what Woodrow Wilson has
done is not enough to justify such
a monument to his work whatever
the form of that monument may be,
then no man ever lived who
was entitled to a monument to per-
petuate his memory!

It is to be hoped that every
man in the land will be moved to
contribute to the fund for the
Woodrow Wilson Memorial Fund.

Georgian, whatever his or her
financial status may be, will con-
tribute something—even if only a
few cents—to the Wilson founda-
tion, and that the contribu-
tion will be in the hands of the
committee before Monday night.

THE HOME PRODUCT.
The average southern farmer is
hoping in a blind, pathetic sort of
way that things will turn for the
better.

In the meantime that the state is
overlooking golden opportu-
nity by not living more closely at
home is brought out quite forcibly
in the report of W. R. Crites, sec-
retary of the Millen and Jenkins
county chamber of commerce.

Prior to making his report, Mr.
Crites made an exhaustive can-
vas of the stores in his com-
munity in an effort to find out
some of the things which are holding
back Georgia development. What
he found reveals a situation
which, if not alarming, is at least
exceedingly suggestive.

Mr. Crites shows what we are
buying and where our money is
going.

Comprehensive as is this list,
Mr. Crites adds that "there is not
one single item in it which could
not be produced in Georgia."

Here is what we are buying
from a distance—

"Peas from Maine and Maryland;
beans from Michigan, New York
and California; sweet corn from
Maine, New York and California;
potatoes from Maryland and New Jersey;
tomato catsup from New Jersey;
Pennsylvania, New York and
Indiana; pickles '87 varieties;
from Pittsburgh; peaches, from Cali-
fornia; with a country overflowing
with Georgia cane syrup at any-
thing from 25c a gallon up, we are
paying a high price for corn syrup
from New York; with 20,000,000
surplus bushels of corn, we are
buying grits, lye hominy, cornmeal
and corn starch from Iowa, Illinois,
Pennsylvania and New York;
English walnuts, from California;
tomatoes, from California and New
York; sauer kraut from New York;
vegetable soups, from Indiana; red
beets, from Maine; honey, from New
York and California; apple jelly,
from Missouri and Maryland; peanut
butter, from New York; peanut-
butter, from Virginia; tobacco, from
all over the world; soap, from Clin-
ton; made from our own cot-
ton seed oils; mules, from Ken-
tucky and Missouri; cereals, from
Michigan, Ohio and Illinois; cheese,
from New Orleans, China and
Japan; brooms, from Florida, Al-
abama and Ohio; apples, from New
York, Oregon and Washington;
matches, from Ohio and Michigan;
pimento, from Spain and New
York; meats, all kinds, from Chi-
cago and New York; sausages,
from Green Bay, Wis.; crackers,
from Virginia; ginger ale, from
Wisconsin and New York; juice,
from California and New Jersey;
vinegar, from Virginia; condensed
milk, from California and
Washington; oysters from Maryland
and New Jersey; hay, from the cen-
tral states; cotton goods, from
Massachusetts, Georgia cotton coming
back to us with three or four pro-
fits and exorbitant freight rates
added over and above what we re-
ceive for it on a speculator's mar-
ket; woolen goods, that should be
made of wool from Georgia-raised
sheep; furniture, from Michigan
and Pennsylvania, made from
southern lumber, and there are still
other items in the list."

With chambers of commerce
like that of Millen and Jenkins
counties, pointing the way to the
farmer, to the business man, and
to the consumer, long strides can
quickly be taken to convert de-
pression into prosperity.

The farmer insists on relying
chiefly on cotton as his money
crop, because he lacks a ready
market for all his crops save
cotton.

In the south there is an abun-
dance of chickens, eggs, cows,
butcher, milk, hogs, corn, syrup, ap-
ples, sweet and Irish potatoes.
But comparatively a small part of
these products are being shipped
to the north and west.

Simply because we are per-
mitting growers of the same products
in other states to force their
products over ours, because they
know better how to market them.

The average farmer, say, will
raise ten or twelve head of hogs
for market. It has been proven
that the only way in which hogs
can be marketed profitably is in
carload lots and it seems logical
that farmers in each neighborhood
would get together for such ship-
ments. But this has been done
in only a very limited way because
the farmers have not as yet been
made to see, in actual dollars and
cents, the value of co-operation.

Take the sweet potato, the
Georgia yam, as an interesting
illustration of the possibilities
for marketing southern products. This
luscious, vegetable is scarcely
known in the north and west. Out
of a total crop of 103,000,000
bushels of these potatoes grown in
the south last year only 5,000,000
bushels were sold beyond its
borders.

James C. Young, in *The New
York Times*, tells this story of the
"yellow yam" and its possibilities.

There is no occasion for any
man, woman or child in Atlanta to
suffer from the lack of warm
clothing this winter; and there will
be no such suffering if those who
have wearing apparel that they do
not need will only see that it is
given to those who do need it.

And there is no better medium
of contact between the source of

the lowly recruit in a fair way, supply and the point of demand
in such a case as "Brother Cummings, Ivy 5500."

THE NEW LABOR CHIEF.

The temperate, conservative and
sound advice given by E. L. Quinn
in assuming office as the new pres-
ident of the Atlanta Federation of
Labor give assurance of wise, con-
structive and progressive leader-
ship for organized labor in this city
during the period of his incumb-
ency.

In his brief review of conditions
immediately affecting labor during
the last year the new federation
chief correctly interprets a situa-
tion that might well command the
attention of all patriotic citizens;
and for the evils, real or imaginary,
of which organized labor complains
he suggests the only remedy that
is in true consonance with the
spirit and principle of the repub-
lican form of government: The bal-
lot.

"Let us be ready for the future,"
he admonished his brother work-
ers, "and take part in all elections,
100 per cent registered!"—advice
which should be taken to heart
by every citizen, irrespective of
vocation or affiliations.

He called upon the workers of
Atlanta to "give time and
thought" to ways and means to
improve conditions in our public
schools, particularly in the matter
of free textbooks as a logical com-
panion to compulsory school at-
tendance; and to enhance and ac-
celerate physical improvements of
a public nature, with especial ref-
erence to the development of high-
ways and to improvements in our
state institutions, all of which is
commendable.

And in discussing purely local
conditions he said of the agitation
for reforms in the government of
Atlanta: "The new charter for
the city is soon to be an issue. Let
us not be hasty in reaching a con-
clusion as to its merits or demerits.
This subject should be studied and
all sides heard from at a later
date."

This rule should be applied to all
new measures or principles that
may be proposed from time to time,
and it should govern the mental
attitude of all good citizens whether
in or outside of the ranks of
organized labor.

Mr. Quinn is a well-known Atlan-
tanta, a good citizen and a safe and
level-headed leader.

He is a worthy successor to Mr.
W. C. Caraway, who likewise typi-
fies the best thought and senti-
ment of the working man.

Such men are a credit to organ-
ized labor; they impart dignity and
strength to the labor movement,
and it speaks well for the local
ranks of trade unionism that their
leadership is kept in the hands of
men of that type.

USE FOR OLD CLOTHES.

The Spirit of '78, the "benevolent
and Protective Order of Elks, Atlanta,"
has called the attention of local Elks to
a beneficial use to which
which discarded articles of wear-
ing apparel belonging to them or
their families may be put—that is,
in providing comfort for the poor.

Last Christmas this splendid or-
ganization presented holiday gifts
to more than 1,300 Atlanta chil-
dren whom Santa Claus otherwise
might have overlooked, and dis-
tributed 425 Christmas baskets
among families proven by investi-
gation to be both worthy and in
need.

Thus far this winter it has pur-
chased and given away, in half-ton
lots, approximately forty tons of
coal to unfortunate and impover-
ished households, and in many
other ways it has held out the
helping hand to the distressed.

And it has done it all solely by
resort to its own resources with-
out appealing to the public for
assistance, and without ostentatious
self-adulation or blare of trump-
ets.

The editor of *The Spirit of '78*, Mr.
W. Press Huddleston, who also
has taken a leading part in the
charitable activities of the lodge,
in the leading article of the Jan-
uary number of that publication,
makes the following appeal to his
brother Elks for discarded articles
of raiment that may be serviceable
to the poor.

"Fellow Elks, listen: There's lots of
suffering in Atlanta. . . .

"It comes not only from a lack of
food and fuel, some of which the
Elks have tried to supply, but much
of it comes from a scarcity of warm
clothes these cold days and nights.

"Think of it—you fellows who
have good, warm underclothes, and
an overcoat, and a warm bed, and
good blankets. There's many a
family in this city that sleeps cold
in the night and spends the entire
day almost chilled because they
haven't sufficient clothing.

"And here you are with plenty of
good, wearable clothes—yet clothes
that you warely ever wear. A little
too shabby, perhaps, for your style
of taste, and yet perfectly good and
warm for the fellow who hasn't
any."

A case in point is furnished by
The New York Tribune, whose
daily column, "The Tower," was
made famous by Franklin P. Adams,
now with *The New York World*.

The modest initials of "F. P. V."
are now signed to that column,
and it recently carried this sonnet
from his pen, entitled, "The Last
Tourney"—

"I shall go forth one day to joust
with death; little chains that hold
me tight, hopes to visions cracked
and dried, shall break, and I shall hear
the trumpet's breath Go marching across the barren
earth. And for a flaming moment I shall
ride; The last brief course to meet the
Undefeated. And take the blow that I shall fall
beneath."

"Each day I make this single fer-
vent prayer: May then the blood of Bayard be
my own; May I ride hard and straight and
smite him square."

"Well, now, if there are, get busy.
The lodge wants 'em. . . .

"Bundle up every garment that's
wearable—overcoat, suit, pants,
shoes, hats, children's coats, shoes
and dresses, women's clothes—ever-
ything that you can get along
without—and bring or send them
to the north and west."

Verse like that, some apprecia-
tive reader will say, "should have
been in a magazine," but we like
it best just where it spoke the
strong, true, poetic word to us—in
its newspaper setting, from its first
to its last haunting line—

"The distant horn of Roland faintly
blown."

Among the best volumes of mod-
ern verse are these "made up"
on the part of the Elks, and it de-
serves the co-operation of every
citizen, Elk or whatnot, of Atlanta.

There is no occasion for any
man, woman or child in Atlanta to
suffer from the lack of warm
clothing this winter; and there will
be no such suffering if those who
have wearing apparel that they do
not need will only see that it is
given to those who do need it.

And there is no better medium
of contact between the source of

In Winter Days

BY FRANK L. STANTON.

When the days have lost their brightness you feel the
drearly pain
Of the winds that sigh around you—of the lonesome
winter rain;
You have but remembered roses, with the song of birds
that seem
To be singing to you ever o'er the meadows of a dream.

II.

Somewhere you know the gardens of the spring are
blooming bright.

And morning dawns in splendor and the loved stars light
the night;

But the flowers you loved are withered and no altar-
fires gleam

Where the soul is ever sighing for the meadows of
a dream.

III.

The dim days have no pity—no promise for the years;
The stars are stormed from Heaven, and Heaven rains
down its tears;

For a face that made the morning has vanished with
its beam,

And the wondrous world that Love made when Life

DUEL BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE SHIFTS TO GENOA

Fresh War of Policies On Economic Problem Predicted by Simonds

French Determined to Preserve Present Political Structure in Europe, While Britain Would Prefer Strengthening of Teutonic and Russian Nations, Says Expert.

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

Washington, January 14.—(Special)—Already the Washington conference is very clearly giving way for that gathering at Genoa at which the problem of economic regeneration will replace that of disarmament. In reality, however, there will be a new field for a battle, the battle between the British and French conceptions of Europe, the battle between the two maps, the political and the economic map.

And since it is about these conflicting conceptions that the struggle of the forthcoming conference will center, I shall try in the present article briefly to present the French and British views. Genoa will be in many ways the most ambitious and important international undertaking since the Paris conference. Success will not possibly start the wheels of the industrial world turning, and failure may spell ruin for Europe; and success or failure will come as British and French representatives are able to compromise or, bound by views of their respective nations, repeat the recent Washington performance over the submarine.

FRENCH CONCEPTION OF EUROPE.

What is the French conception of Europe? Primarily political where the British is economic. France sees the future safety of the Europe created by the treaty of Versailles, and only in such a Europe is their any security for France, dependent upon the survival of the so-called "succession states," the countries created or greatly transformed by the Paris treaties which liquidated the world war.

The French thesis is quite simple. By virtue of the decisions reached at Paris Poland regained a freedom which had been destroyed more than a full century before. Romania, by acquiring lands inhabited by Latin majorities more than doubled her population, and on three sides obtained frontiers which give promise of proving fence. Czechoslovakia succeeded to that title of Bohemian independence, the last semblance of which disappeared, in the fatal days of the thirty years' war. Jugo-Slavia gathered under one sovereignty all of the southern Slavs, hitherto divided over centuries.

Now the French idea is that if these several states, Poland, with a population of more than 30,000,000, Czechoslovakia with nearly 18,000,000, Czechoslovakia with 13,000,000 and Jugo-Slavia with more than 11,000,000, can endure long enough to acquire national solidarity and political unity, to get a real start in life, so to speak, then the new Europe, which is expressed by them will also endure. French diplomacy has sought then, by systems of alliances to insure this survival and a system of alliance has brought into a measure of agreement nearly 75,000,000 of people.

Behind this combination, numerically impressive, at least stands France with 40,000,000 of people and the strongest army in the world. The French army is the real guarantee of the independence of Poland, always threatened by Germany and the Polish army may one day prove as valuable an aid to France as was the Russian army in the terrible days which preceded the battle of the Marne in September, 1914.

French statesmen believe that if Poland can have time to achieve a real national organization, she will become one of the great powers of Europe, for she has a greater area and natural resources than Italy, and a population which increases with very great rapidity. A Poland of 40,000,000 or even 50,000,000 of inhabitants could one day serve as a solid barrier to any German expansion eastward, any German exploitation of Russia, which to the French mind would threaten European liberty.

STATES STAND AS BULWARK.
Romania, to the south, serves similarly as a bulwark against Russian advance into the center of Europe. Also, larger than Italy, with a fertile country, and a prolific people, Romania is bound, one day, to hold a population

mented by assurance of the support of a strong French army.

BRITISH VIEW

The British idea is something quite different. Britain has no further fear of Germany. She thus finds herself at the outset able to dismiss the political map. What she fears is that the restoration of the economic map of Europe may be so slow that her own population will be forced to emigrate before the old markets can be regained and the British factories set to work again. She has two million of her population out of work and supported by the state. Quite as bad is the fact that Russian anarchy has deprived her of the Russian markets in which she bought cheap food for the population. Instead she has to buy food in America and colonial markets.

What the British would like to do is to let the economic machine to work at first and then get the political machine to work. The whole British idea is bottomed on the before-the-war situation in which all of central Europe was economically tributary to Germany, who played the part of middle man for much of British trade. Keynes, in his famous notorious book, outlined a system of economic supremacy for Germany in middle Europe which amounted to a restoration of the old Mitteleuropa of German propaganda.

As to the aspirations of the "succession states," these have never awakened sympathy in Britain. I mean in British foreign office quarters, for the succession states can stand as a barrier to the speedy reconstruction of economic life. You have many new frontiers, much subdivision of territories, much economic rivalry. Political frontiers do not in the least coincide with old economic units, and if the present system endures not only will all recovery be slow, but much of the old situation will never return.

So the British have shown themselves netly hostile to Polish expansion, they have been severe critics of Romania, becomes a guarantor of things as they stand in the east of Europe. Moreover, in alliance with Jugo-Slavia, the road of German advancement, southward, closes the door to that Mitteleuropa of which we heard so much during the world war.

If you look at the map, you will see that Poland, Romania and Jugo-Slavia, standing in a wide circle from the Baltic to the Adriatic, in the pathway of Germany toward Constantinople, toward the Aegean and the Black seas, toward Russia. Moreover, the great Peninsula of Bohemia, which detaches itself from this mass of non-German territory and extends to the south, is a center of the political system that Jugo-Slavia population whose future depends upon restriction of German expansion.

Romania and Poland are today united by an alliance which destroys any attempt of Russia to destroy the independence or restrict the area of either. Poland and Czechoslovakia are united by an alliance which independence against a German attack; Czechoslovakia, Romania and Jugo-Slavia are united to preserve the status of the Danube valley, to restrict any attempts of the Hungarians to the Bulgarians to regain territories lost in the war. Finally, Greece is also bound by an agreement to act with Romania and Jugo-Slavia against any Bulgarian attack upon either.

France believes that this system of alliances will insure the preservation of existing conditions for at least two centuries, for the time during which French arms stand on German soil on the left bank of the Rhine, and German military regeneration is thus rendered impossible. What may happen twenty or twenty-five years from now, no one can safely predict, but at least there is a chance that at the end of that time the "succession states" will be able to defend themselves; that Europe will have more or less settled down to the existing order.

Obviously, if the French army were largely reduced; if French troops were withdrawn from the Rhine; if Polish and Jugo-Slavia forces were cut down, the situation would change. Everyone knows that the German purpose to regain the lands lost to Poland, lands which contain an overwhelming Slav population, has grown stronger with the years since the treatment of the German and has been intensified by the recent loss of most of the coal mines of Upper Silesia.

If French troops were withdrawn within the frontiers of France, then it is almost beyond debate that at no distant time German troops would go into Poland, while Bolshevik troops would attack from the east. But who denies the possibility of a century hence? German conditions might be such that an attack upon a strong Poland of 40,000,000 of inhabitants still assured of French support and backed by a still more powerful Czechoslovakia would seem unwise.

Anyhow, the fact stands. The French mean to defend the Europe which they have restored, and they have given their support to the maintenance of the independence and the increase of the strength of the small nationalities which emerged from the storm and stress of the world war. They believe that a few years of effort may transform these states into going nations and that then the world will be safe for all. That will be assured. But for a long time to come this new Europe will necessarily need support and the young states will need to have strong armies, supple-

mented by assurance of the support of a strong French army.

QUOTE DIFFERENT.

The British idea is something quite different. Britain has no further fear of Germany. She thus finds herself at the outset able to dismiss the political map. What she fears is that the restoration of the economic map of Europe may be so slow that her own population will be forced to emigrate before the old markets can be regained and the British factories set to work again. She has two million of her population out of work and supported by the state. Quite as bad is the fact that Russian anarchy has deprived her of the Russian markets in which she bought cheap food for the population. Instead she has to buy food in America and colonial markets.

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Campaign for Woodrow Wilson Foundation Funds Set to Open in Atlanta on Monday

Subscriptions Will Go to Perpetuate Ideals for Which Wilson Strove. Atlanta Quota \$14,750.

WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

A tribute to a great American, who began his career in Atlanta. Atlanta's Goal.

20 to give \$100.....	\$ 2,000
30 to give 50.....	1,500
50 to give 25.....	1,250
50 to give 20.....	1,000
100 to give 10.....	1,000
200 to give 5.....	1,000
7,000 to give 1.....	7,000

Atlanta's quota \$14,750

Atlanta must do her share. Make checks payable to Woodrow Wilson foundation and send same or money to The Constitution or Journal or the treasurer, R. G. Clay, Fulton National bank. Liberty bonds will be accepted at par.

Friends and admirers of former President Woodrow Wilson, of all creeds and political affiliations will be given an opportunity throughout Georgia Monday to pay tribute to the memory of the great executive, and at the same time help in the foundation of a fund which will be used in the encouragement of American public service. Georgia's quota in the million-dollar Woodrow Wilson foundation is \$35,000 and Atlanta's quota is \$14,750.

All arrangements have been completed by the campaign committee in Atlanta to begin the campaign Monday with many committees in the field and with subscription booths established in Atlanta banks, business houses and hotels. Colonel Jesse Mercer is campaign chairman and is assisted by a large and representative campaign committee. In addition many leading men and women will serve personally in the booths and in committee work.

The Woodrow Wilson foundation will be created by popular subscription in recognition of the national and international services of Woodrow Wilson, twice president of the United States, who furthered the cause of human freedom and was instrumental in pointing out effective methods for the co-operation of the liberal forces of mankind throughout the world, according to the announcement of the national executive committee, which is headed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, recent candidate for vice president of the United States on the democratic ticket.

Awards by Committees.
It is announced that the awards from the income of the foundation will be made from time to time by a nationally constituted committee to that individual or group that has rendered within a specified time meritorious service to democracy, public welfare, liberal thought or peace through justice.

In Atlanta the campaign will be directed by Chairman Underwood. The Georgia campaign will be conducted by Pleasant A. Stovall, of Savannah, owner of The Savannah Press, and former ambassador to Switzerland. Dr. Clarence J. Owens, of Washington, D. C., managing director of the Southern Commercial congress, is director of the Woodrow Wilson foundation campaign in the southern states.

Ministers of Atlanta and of the state are expected to give emphasis in their sermons Sunday to the principles and ideals advocated by former President Wilson and to pray that he will be spared to see a time when the work which he began may yet have many years of his life and efforts for world democracy and good will between the peoples of the earth.

Women to Meet.

Mrs. T. T. Stevens, chairman of the foundation for the women of Atlanta, wishes every woman who expects to assist in receiving contributions Monday during the Wilson hour to be at the Atlanta Hotel at 11:30, the hour previously announced. Mrs. Stevens is anxious to have this committee of women together at 11 o'clock, so that contributions may be made for every point where contributions will be received.

The booth will be located at prominent places in the downtown section, and will be under placards.

The local committee is delighted to have the assurance that Atlanta people will gladly respond to the call of the Wilson campaign to give.

The committee wishes to emphasize the fact that this is not a campaign of solicitation, so much as an invitation to the people to unite in an expression of support for the movement which gives promise of a permanent institution for our nation.

Plan of Campaign.

The explicit plan of the campaign that contributions will be received at these downtown booths, and the value of the entire movement hinges on the fact that these contributions are appreciated for their spirit of cheerfulness, and whether the amount is large or small, the greater will be the value of the contributions.

Those who cannot hand in their contributions at one of the booths will have opportunity to mail their checks to the papers or R. G. Clay.

Chairman Mercer, R. G. Clay, Chairman Stovall, and National Committee Chairman Underwood have expressed confidence that the south would more than subscribe its quota.

In announcing the purposes of the campaign, Chairman Franklin D. Roosevelt declared that the fund will be used when the opportunity offered Woodrow Wilson was nearer to the people than at present. He pointed out that in addition to honoring the president, the fund will provide machinery where distinguished public service can never be honored in America, apart from the birthplace or political affiliation.

Executive Committee.

The executive committee in the campaign is composed of Cleveland H. Dodge, chairman; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Frank J. Cobb, Stephen P. Douglas, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, Edward F. Gay, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Edward M. House, Frederick J. Heim, Hiram M. Johnson, Adolph S. Ochs, Frank L. Polk, Miss Virginia Pearce, Miss Caroline Ruiz-Rees, Mrs. Charles E. Simonson, Mrs.



THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION HEREBY CERTIFIES THAT

IS A FOUNDER OF THE WOODROW WILSON AWARD CREATED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION IN THE YEAR 1922 IN RECOGNITION OF THE NATIONAL AND THE INTERNATIONAL SERVICES OF WOODROW WILSON, TWICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION CERTIFICATE—This certificate is to be given to subscribers to the fund of \$1,000,000 or more to endow the Woodrow Wilson awards for distinguished public service. The certificate is in sepia tones and 9 inches by 12 inches in size. The national campaign for this amount begins January 16. The work is being directed by Cleveland H. Dodge, chairman of the executive committee; Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the national committee, and Hamilton Holt, executive director. National Headquarters are at 150 Nassau street, New York City. Pleasant A. Stovall, of Savannah, is the chairman for Georgia.

Charles L. Tiffany, Stephen S. Wise and Mrs. H. Otto Wittmann.

Hamilton Holt is executive director; Edward S. Morse is executive secretary and William H. Short is director of the Atlanta office. National headquarters have been established at 150 Nassau street, New York.

Following is an outline of the foundation, made by the executive committee:

"A national committee of 250 representative men and women has undertaken to establish the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. The purpose of the foundation is to honor a great American and to create a method whereby public service will be encouraged, and conspicuously recognized in this and future generations."

"From the income of the foundation, the Woodrow Wilson award or awards will be granted in recognition of distinguished public service.

Popular Subscription.

"To establish this foundation on a fitting basis, the national committee, through an organization in each state, will make an appeal for a popular subscription. The amount of the fund sought is \$14,000,000 more.

"The appeal will be issued to all who believe in those liberal and democratic principles that Woodrow Wilson has so conspicuously championed, and wish to perpetuate the influence of America's great leaders."

"Plans Are Complete For Annual Session Of Local Merchants

Plans are completed for the annual meeting of the Atlanta Retail Merchants' association to be held Thursday evening, January 26, at 7 o'clock at the Capital City club. The regular program will be preceded by an elegant dinner. From responses that have come into the association's office in the Connally building, at least two hundred members and invited guests are expected to be present.

Governor Hardwick will deliver the principal address of the evening, which will deal largely with the part played by retail merchants in the financial, economic and civic affairs of Georgia. In addition, the business forecast for 1922 from a local and national standpoint will be discussed by three of the ablest business men picked from the membership of the association. They are D. C. Clegg, president of the Atlanta automobile association; Winship Nunally, president of the Nunally Candy company, and W. W. Orr, chairman of the board of the George Muse Clothing company. An excellent music program and several brief entertainment features will be introduced during the dinner, after which quite a number of valuable prizes, donated by members of the association, will be drawn for.

The nominating committee appointed sometime ago to suggest officers for the ensuing year will make their recommendations to the meeting after which newly-elected officers will be installed. Reports of President Ivan E. Allen and Secretary C. V. Hohenstein covering the work of the association for 1921 will be brief, but illuminating, suggesting the promotion and execution of definite definite aims intended to broaden the association's scope of activity and increase the value of its service to the members individually and collectively.

Ministers of Atlanta and of the state are expected to give emphasis in their sermons Sunday to the principles and ideals advocated by former President Wilson and to pray that he will be spared to see a time when the work which he began may yet have many years of his life and efforts for world democracy and good will between the peoples of the earth.

Costs

Nothing to

ONE MORE WEEK

To Make Up Your

List of "S-Words"

AND

WIN \$1,500.00

YOU HAVE UNTIL SATURDAY, JAN. 21ST, TO MAIL YOUR LIST OF "S-WORDS"

Costs
Nothing to
Try.
Equal Chance
Guaranteed
All.
It's Surely
A
Big Opportunity.



There
Is Plenty of
Time
For You to Make
Up a Winning
Answer.
Don't
Fail to Do So.

HOW TO SOLVE THE PUZZLE

In the picture above you will see a number of visible objects beginning with the letter "S;" for instance, "sun," "sack," "shovel," etc. You can be sure nothing is hidden. There is absolutely no trick to this puzzle, and you do not have to use a reading glass or microscope to find the objects, turn the picture upside down or twist it side-wise. Fifteen cash prizes as shown below will be awarded for the fifteen best lists of "S-words" sent in. The answer having the largest and nearest correct list of visible objects appearing in the picture beginning with the letter "S," will be awarded first prize; second best, second prize, etc. Don't delay your fun. Start hunting "S-words" today—NOW!

Get Your Share of the \$4,360.00 Booster Prize List

OBSERVE THESE RULES

1. Any man, woman, girl or boy who is not an employee of The Atlanta Constitution, or a member of an employee's family, may submit an answer. It costs nothing to try.

2. Answers should be mailed to the Atlanta Constitution by January 21, 1922.

3. Answers should be written on both sides of the paper only, and each word numbered consecutively, 1, 2, 3, etc. Do not write more than one "S-word" with each number. Write your full name and address on each page in the upper right-hand corner. If you desire to write anything else, do so.

4. Only words found in the English dictionary will be counted. Do not use hyperbolic, compound or obsolete words. Use either the singular or plural, but where the plural is used, the singular cannot be counted and vice versa.

5. The person sending in the largest and nearest correct list of "S-words" will receive first prize. Nearest means the answer having the largest and nearest correct list of visible objects appearing in the picture beginning with the letter "S," will be awarded first prize.

6. Candidates may co-operate in answering the puzzle, but only one prize will be awarded to any one household; nor will prizes be awarded to more than one of any group outside of the family, where two or more persons live together.

7. In the event of a tie for any prize offered the full amount of such prize will be paid to each tied participant.

8. All answers will receive the same consideration regardless of whether or not a subscription for The Atlanta Constitution is sent in.

9. There will be three independent judges, having no connection with The Constitution, who will judge the answers and award the prizes at the end of the puzzle game and participants agree to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive.

10. The judges will meet right after the close, and the announcement of the prize-winners and correct list of words will be published in The Constitution just as quickly thereafter as possible.

HERE'S CASH PRIZES

Winning Answers Will Receive Prizes As Follows:

Prizes given if
1. Prize..... \$500.00
Subscriptions
2. Prize..... 250.00
Subscriptions
3. Prize..... 200.00
Subscriptions
4. Prize..... 150.00
Subscriptions
5. Prize..... 100.00
Subscriptions
6. Prize..... 75.00
Subscriptions
7. Prize..... 50.00
Subscriptions
8. Prize..... 35.00
Subscriptions
9. Prize..... 25.00
Subscriptions
10. Prize..... 20.00
Subscriptions
11. Prize..... 15.00
Subscriptions
12. Prize..... 10.00
Subscriptions
13. Prize..... 10.00
Subscriptions
14. Prize..... 10.00
Subscriptions
15. Prize..... 10.00
Subscriptions

HOW TO WIN BIG PRIZES

If your list of "S-words" is awarded FIRST prize by the judges, you will win \$50.00, but if you would like to win more than \$50.00, we are making the following special offer, whereby you can win "BIG CASH PRIZES" by sending in ONE or TWO subscriptions.

HERE'S HOW: If your answer to the "S-Word" Picture Puzzle wins FIRST prize, and you have sent in ONE SIX months' subscription to The Atlanta Constitution at \$5.00, you will receive \$500.00 instead of only \$50.00; Second prize, \$350.00; Third prize, \$250.00, etc. (See second column of figures in prize list.)

OR, if your answer wins FIRST prize, and you have sent in TWO six-months' subscriptions to The Atlanta Constitution at \$5.00 each, or ONE yearly subscription to The Constitution at \$50.00; Second prize, \$1,000.00; Third prize, \$1,000.00, etc. (See third column of figures in prize list.)

It takes but two six-month subscriptions to qualify for the big \$1,500.00 prize, or the second and third \$1,000.00 prizes. Absolutely that is all the subscriptions required. You can do this with very little effort. Your own subscription can count.

We can also take subscriptions to start at any future date. Just mark on your order when you want the paper to start, and we will not commence delivery until you say.

BIG PRIZE QUALIFYING BLANK

J. L. DECKER, Puzzle Manager.

The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

Enclosed please find \$..... for The Atlanta Constitution, to qualify my list of "S-words" for the larger booster prizes.

Name Postoffice Street R. F. D. State State new or renewal State new or renewal

THE ABOVE SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE TO BE CREDITED TO—

NOTE: In sending, use checks, money orders, or blank drafts payable to The Atlanta Constitution. NOT TO PAYABLE TO.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

(By Mail, Carrier or Agent)

DAILY AND SUNDAY

Six Months \$5.00

DAILY AND SUNDAY

One Year \$9.50

Only subscriptions at the above rates can be accepted to count in the puzzle game.

(Copyright, 1922, The Atlanta Constitution.)

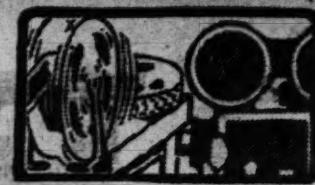
MODERN WOODMEN INSTALL OFFICERS

Public installation of officers-elect of Atlanta camp, Modern Woodmen of America, will be held Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock, in Woodmen hall, on the third floor of the McRae Building. Crowley will officiate at the installation, and Colonel R. Lowe Reynolds will act as installing escort. After the installation ceremony, a social time will be enjoyed, and orchestra music will be furnished and refreshments served.

Magnifying Glasses

S-Word
Hunters
DOCKSTADER
OPTICAL COMPANY
56 North Broad St.

EXTRA PUZZLE PICTURE FREE ON
REQUEST.



News and Features of the Screen and Drama

CONDUCTED BY L. E. WINCHELL



'THREE WISE FOOLS' AT ATLANTA THEATER

Last Season's Unqualified Hit
Begins Engagement Here
Monday Night.

"Three Wise Fools," Austin Strong's brilliant comedy, which made such an unqualified hit when presented here last season, will again be seen at the Atlanta theater tomorrow (Monday) night, when it will begin a three nights and Wednesday matinee.

This is the only company on tour. Under the management of John Golden, producer of "Lightnin'," "The First Year," "Dear Me," "Turn to the Right," "Thank You," and other successes, it established a record of 353 consecutive performances at the Criterion theater in New York city, with both lengthy runs and repeat engagements in Chicago and Boston.

The story is unique. The three wise fools are three old cronies who live together in a fashionable house in Washington square, New York, once the residential section of Gotham's most exclusive personages. These three old chaps, one a retired financier, one a physician and one a lawyer, live by rote. They have a regular routine for doing everything: they drink alike, eat alike, sleep alike, work alike each night; they eat an apple at a certain minute each evening; they play solitaire at a regular time each day, and they have certain dishes served at each meal during each day of the week. They simply live in the past, holding sacred the memory of one girl, who was won and lost to each of them. They were lads. So the three staid, conservative men become upon this one topic three wise fools.

The arrival of a young ward, bequeathed by a dying mother, becomes the superlative comedy act of John W. Ransome, famous as the original Harry H. Corbett in "The Prince of Pilsen," the personality of Hazel Sexton, and the general excellence of the cast of players sent here by Mr. Golden.

Musical Success "Margie." "Margie," claimed as the reigning musical comedy success of two continents, which is underlined at the Atlanta theater for Tuesday night, when it will begin a three nights and three nights and Saturday matinee, is said to be the last word in life, gingers, pep and vitality. A large cast of young and talented artists is headed by Elmore H. Condy, whose clean, snappy and original comedy is sure to good for a hearty laugh every 30 seconds. Mr. Condy's success in "Margie" has been such that he is now listed among the ten funniest men on the American speaking stage. "Margie" unfolds a story of sweet simplicity. It is beautifully staged and embellished with a number of spectacular features. Seats for the engagement are now on sale. Popular prices will prevail.

Etzel Ferris, one of the dancing girls in the Oriental dances introduced in "Queen of Sheba," the big Fox spectacle-drama, was formerly

LILY DEAN HART LYRIC HEADLINER

Author of Short Stories to
Present Farcical Skit,
"Eloping."

Lily Dean Hart, who is the author of many delightful short stories and clever acts, was so enraptured with her latest brainchild that she decided to use it as a vehicle for herself and her partner, Wilfred Berrick. "Eloping" is the title, and the trials of a youthful bride and groom the main issue. It is farcical and at the same time melodious and dainty enough to please the more fastidious. The Lyric management has secured it as the principal feature Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Barto and Clark are going to make you familiar with certain qualities that Columbine and Victor never possessed heretofore. This is described as Vaudeville's latest novelty, therefore it would not be fair to vaudeville to disclose it. But it's a great little act.

Dick Duffy and Adel Kellar in "Via Telephone" have a distinct oddity, with unusual appeal. It's brimful of comedy arry-tumfiness besides, which makes it a popular comedy for the act that follows, which is Bill Crutchfield, a breeze from the west. Out west now they punch cattle with automobiles, but there are still a few of the cowboys left, though there is chance that there are really more of the same than there are on the plains. However, Crutchfield is bona fide. He knows how to handle a rope, and when it comes to stirring up laughs, he is a regular tornado.

Gene and Minetti are two charming young ladies who term themselves "singing girls." But they are ever so much more than that. They simply sing and hit the right notes, endowed with exceptional voices and personalities who pull your ears with appealing melodies.

SOUSA'S BIG BAND, LARGEST EN TOUR, TO VISIT ATLANTA

The biggest brass band which ever made a tour is that of John Philip Sousa, the "March King," which is scheduled for a visit to Atlanta on February 1. It was considered a big band when it played at the Cotton States exposition in Atlanta and boasted 50—count 'em, 50—musicians. But now it has doubled that number. Lieutenant John Philip Sousa, it is said, has trimmed off his famous beard and laid aside some of the medals which made him the leading band leader in the country. But he has lost none of his old time pep, according to newspaper reviews of his concerts in other cities.

Though he plays excellent music and is by no means afraid to cope with the most intricate of the "classical" compositions, Lieutenant Sousa is said to specialize in a brass band arrangement of "Dixie," which is said to add new "pep" and beauty to the old favorite. Many of his famous old marches will be played for encore numbers. Several soloists will be featured on his program at both concerts.

"In the Pink."

The fourth issue of The Sport Review, edited by Granstrand Rice, produced by Jack Eaton and distributed by Goldwyn through an arrangement with Articlas Pictures corporation, is called "In the Pink." It demonstrates how girls can acquire chisel of health without patronizing the corner drug store.

The picture shows classes of girls at gymnasium drill; sand-nymphs at the seashore in early winter, jumping the rope, playing leap-frog, and tossing the medicine ball; and the fat women in Dr. Royal S. Copeland's reducing class taking off superfluous flesh in Madison Square garden, New York.

Wonder who will put on "The Wellcome Tax Assessor," "The Plutocratic Press Agent" and "The Instantaneous Telephone Number?"

pieces in which all the instruments have solo parts.

One of the numbers announced for the Atlanta concerts is Lieutenant Sousa's own arrangement of "Dixie," which is said to add new "pep" and beauty to the old favorite.

And that his first mission is to delight and entertain. So his programs are brimming over with "tunes," the stirring Sousa marches, hits from the famous musical comedies, "stunt"

and

News and Features of the Screen and Drama

CONDUCTED BY L. E. WINCHELL

'THREE MUSKETEERS' RETURNS TO FORSYTH

Douglas Fairbanks' Greatest Picture Brought Back for Week's Showing.

By popular demand, "The Three Musketeers," Douglas Fairbanks' latest starring vehicle, will return for an engagement at the Forsyth theater and run one week, commencing tomorrow.

Critics and the public acclaim this as one of the greatest pictures of its kind ever made for the silent drama and it is doubtful whether Fairbanks will ever equal his dramatic version of "The Three Musketeers."

Prices of admission at the Forsyth will be the regular admission, making this showing the first time at popular prices.

It is hardly necessary to give a synopsis of the very story which is known and dear to everyone but to refreshen your memory, a brief outline of "The Three Musketeers," follows:

A jealous and easily influenced King—a beautiful and misunderstood Queen—a dashing and wily woman who displayed his infatuation for the queen. These form the "eternal triangle." A wily prime minister, Cardinal Richelieu, makes use of this old situation to serve his own purposes. To keep the king and queen apart, he works to aggravate the king's jealousy and to impeach the queen's honor.

Then out of the south appears a young Gascon. His fortune is in his blade, his sword arm and his adroit mind. His ambition is to become a king's musketeer. How he wins the friendship of the three bold swordsmen of Paris, comes to the rescue of the queen's honor, foils the cardinal, wins the hand of a beautiful girl and becomes an officer, in the Musketeers forms the framework of the story of "The Three Musketeers."

LEW CODY COMING TO METROPOLITAN

Heads Program in Person. Screen Shows Bert Lytell Production.

Let feminine hearts beat a trifle faster and masculine vanity wax strong, for Lew Cody, handsome and attractive star of stage and screen, comes to Atlanta Monday for a week's engagement of the personal appearance order at the Metropolitan. Contrary to the general acceptance, this same Lew Cody, cast time out of number in the role of a debonair cuban or deliberate dandie, is now a regular two-fisted hero, a man of masculine intuitions of being referred to either as handsome or attractive. He seeks the companionship of serious-minded men rather older than himself and has a host of friends among the literati of New York. More than once that brilliant biographer of the O. Henry in his famous "Bits of New York Life," has touched upon his admiration for Mr. Cody, and there are hundreds who know him intimately and admire him tremendously for qualities not discovered in his screen roles. So his visit to Atlanta will be a happy and illuminating experience for men who like

Plays and Players on Atlanta Screens



Top row, left to right: Wallace Reid, in "Rent Free," at the Howard all week. Douglas Fairbanks, in a scene from "Three Musketeers," at the Forsyth all week. Marian Davies, in "Enchantment," at the Rialto all week. Bottom row, from left to right: Gloria Swanson, in "The Affairs of Anatole," at the Vaudite Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Bebe Daniels, in "The Speed Girl," at Alamo No. 2 Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Miss DuPont, in "Shattered Dreams," at the Tudor, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. William Russell, in "The Roof Tree," at Loew's Grand theater Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

a regular fellow, and for every one who admires masculine man.

Lew Cody has been introduced to Atlanta by the footlights, and his favorite waiting to entertain them. The other will be Bert Lytell, who will make his bow via the screen in his latest production, "The Idle Rich," a romance of old California, in which the versatile star plays a triple role—one of three generations of Weatherbeets, and a fourth as a gambler.

The story is by Kenneth Harris and appeared originally in the Saturday Evening Post under the title of "Junk." Virginia Valli plays opposite Mr. Lytell and they are surrounded by an excellent cast.

A Georgia boy who went from the gridiron to motion pictures and found success in both is the headline attraction at the Criterion theater this week. He is Lionel West, perhaps better known to his friends in Georgia as "Bill," one time on the Mercer varsity football team, later one of the most brilliant athletes on the gridiron, and a squad and still later a successful candidate for the coveted "C" of the University of California. Lionel West's record is one of ambition, hard work and achievement. He began his athletic career in Macon in 1910, when he won the meet at the age of 14, against a field of trained runners. That same year he made the varsity team. When he came to Georgia Tech he did not have a chance to make the varsity because of the one-year

rule then in effect. But he had some good training under Coach Heisman, and has remained a Georgia Tech graduate. When he was 19, after nearly five years' absence from the gridiron, he entered the University of California and was one of eleven successful candidates for varsity as he scored one of the greatest "comebacks" in the history of athletics.

When he turned to motion picture, Lionel West sought the roles giving expression to his athletic abilities. He has staged many a fight before the cameras, and not a tame affair, either.

He is physically fit, he keeps in condition, he is husky and strong. During his picture experience he has stood up for a total of more than seventy rounds with Jack Dempsey. It is Lionel West's ambition to enter the ring again, the champion for the right scenes of "Daredevil Jack," the special picture featuring Jack Dempsey, and for nine days while the cameras clicked away he matched his prowess with that of the world's champion.

When Mr. West appears in person at the Criterion his act will be preceded by a short reel covering a boxing exhibition between himself and Champion Jack Dempsey.

In addition to this the feature picture for the week is one in which Lionel West plays a big role. It is a

BEBE DANIELS' FILM ALAMO 2 ATTRACTION

The Alamo No. 2 theater will show another splendid picture on Monday, "The Speed Girl," with Bebe Daniels in "The Speed Girl." Many people claim that it is the best thing for the screen as she is the living essence of speed, the principle ingredient of "The Speed Girl." Married folks and single ones as well will thoroughly enjoy the picture as it shows Bebe Daniels in her most charming mood and introduces many extremely humorous situations. As an added attraction the management has secured for these three days a Christie two-reel comedy, "Pure and Simple," with Bobby Vernon, plus the lead in the picture.

For the balance of the week H. H. Kipling's "Without Benefit of Clergy" will be offered on Thursday and Friday and Texas Guinan in "The Hellcat of Texas" will be shown on Saturday only. Comedies will also be provided on all of these days.

superwestern entitled "Dangerous Love," a western subject abounding in action and thrills and carrying a pleasing romance.

"THE ROOF TREE," AT LOEW'S GRAND, STARS WM. RUSSELL

An excellent picture with a favorite star is promised at Loew's Grand Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, where William Russell will be seen in "The Roof Tree," his latest Fox picture. Charles Neville Buck, famous writer, whose favorite themes are romance and the south, wrote the story and Jack Dillon directed the picture. Pretty Sylvia Breamer supports Mr. Russell as a Kentucky mountain girl.

"The Roof Tree" is said to be a very strange and exceedingly dramatic tale of love and hatred in which a midnight love-trail and the sentimental tradition are interestingly connected. Russell is seen as a Virginian who flees to Kentucky after the murder of his sister's husband. How he falls in love with the Kentucky belle and thereby arouses fierce jealousy in the heart of a mountaineer is said to be told in an extremely interesting way.

MATINEES
Entire House:
Adults . . . 25c
Children . . . 10c

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

—IN—



membered he had other roles than that of a fond parent to play, and appeared for work, production was again held up while the irate director, also a fond parent, heard all about it, and immediately forgave the miscreant.

There was an irate director on the set of "Hungry Hearts" set the other day, when Bryant Washburn failed to appear for work, production was again held up while the irate director, also a fond parent, heard all about it, and immediately forgave the miscreant.

Apparently, whenever John S. Robertson starts to film a picture in Europe, it begins to rain.

ANOTHER DOUBLE FEATURE BILL AT THE STRAND THIS WEEK



FIGHTIN' MAD

A Two-Gun, Two-Fisted Romance of the Lawless Country

—STARRING—

William Desmond AND Rosemary Theby Who Played the Leading Feminine Role in "A Connecticut Yankee" Comedy Attraction, "The Greenhorn" — Educational

SPECIAL ADDED ATTRACTION

"The Three Nightingales"

HELEN GRACE JANIE

Melody--Harmonious Jazz--and Peppy Syncopations

"They Can Sing" — Afternoon and Night Shows



THIS WEEK

HERE'S A CHAP YOU ARE GOING TO LIKE, BECAUSE HE'S A REGULAR FELLOW

PERSONAL APPEARANCE

LEW CODY

The Beau Brummell of the Screen; Star of "The Beloved Cheater," "Occasionally Yours," "Mickey," Recently Seen Here With Norma Talmadge, in "The Sign on the Door." Cody is a Finished Performer, a Striking Personality; Has World of Talent and Material of Interesting Happenings in the Production of Motion Pictures.

CODY WILL APPEAR DAILY 2:15, 4:00, 7:30, 9:15

ALSO

BERT LYTELL

IN

"THE IDLE RICH"

Adapted from the story, "Junk," published in The Saturday Evening Post.

CHRISTY COMEDY, "KISS AND MAKE UP"

KINOGRAMS

METROPOLITAN ORCHESTRA

FIRST RUN PICTURES TUDOR 10c and 20c MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY

MISS du PONT

In the engrossing drama of an American society girl who was caught in the mad whirl of life in the Latin Quarter and the underworld of Paris and who there found love.

"SHATTERED DREAMS"

Story by MAUD ANNELEY

Directed by PAUL SCARDON

COMING THURS., FRI., SAT.

GLADYS WALTON in 'DON'T GET PERSONAL'

ONLY THEATER IN THE CITY SHOWING FIRST RUN PICTURES AT POPULAR PRICES.

TUDOR

CRITERION

THIS WEEK

CARROLL HOLLOWAY PETE MORRISON

AND

LIONEL WEST

Native Georgian, All-Around Athlete, Football Star and Dynamic Actor

IN A SUPER-WESTERN

"Dangerous Love"

PERSONAL APPEARANCE LIONEL WEST

During the engagement of "Dangerous Love" West will appear at each afternoon and night performance and describe his remarkable career in pictures. He will also describe the kind of punch Champion Jack Dempsey has, he having boxed the champion seventy rounds.

A SPECIAL PICTURE OF THE BOXING EXHIBITION BETWEEN

JACK DEMPSEY and LIONEL WEST WILL BE PRESENTED

—ALSO—

Christy Comedy — Kiss and Make Up Criterion Orchestra

NIGHTS
Adults . . . 25c
Children . . . 10c
Box Seats . . . 50c

COMING THURS., FRI., SAT.

GLADYS WALTON in 'DON'T GET PERSONAL'

ONLY THEATER IN THE CITY SHOWING FIRST RUN PICTURES AT POPULAR PRICES.

TUDOR

10:30 — 1:00 — 3:30
6:00 and 8:30 P. M.



News and Features of the Screen and Drama

CONDUCTED BY L. E. WINCHELL



"Enchantment" on Screen at Rialto

Marion Davies Plays Leading Role in Elaborately Staged Drama.

It all looks so simple on the screen that one goes to see a picture and either says, "I like it" or "I don't like it." For the outside, it is difficult to predict the outcome, well in advance, the seeking for effects, the imagination and the tireless efforts that accompany the making of a photoplay.

But these are tremendously interesting factors, and everybody who visits a motion picture studio for the first time gets the thrill of his life when it begins to dawn on him what an amount of work and artistry goes into a "movie."

For instance, in "Enchantment," Cosmopolitan Productions' latest picture, starring Marion Davies, which comes to the Rialto theater tomorrow, a whole theater was constructed for that short episode of "The Taming of the Shrew" might be accurately staged. To the audience that is bound to look "pretty" and "well done," but the average spectator has no conception of the amount of work and artistry that Shakespeare might be presented in the most authentic manner.

The scene from Shakespeare's comedy is germane to the story, because the father of the girl of the story gets the idea while watching the play of "Hamlet" in his own theater. Marion Davies plays the part of Ethel Hoyt, a spoiled young "flapper," and Tom Lewis, as her father, decides to cure her of high spirit.

The second play within a play (for there are two in this picture) is a modern society pageant, taken from the old fairy tale, "The Sleeping Beauty." Another gorgeous set piece was erected, done in all the sumptuousness of a royal family's abode in fairyland. The architecture is a mixture of Byzantine and Gothic.

Still another interesting setting is a restaurant. It is complete with four sides, the dancing floor, eating section, waiting room, all the trimmings, including ten, which between dances, is consumed in all its cold fragrance.

It is these things—these quests for effects—which seem so natural on the stage, that give the fascination of picture-making to director, players and all directly concerned. And it is these things today which the audience wants to hear about, for a picture itself is no longer a novel thing to motion picture fans.

The east has an attraction for William Russell despite the fact that he has been so many years in Los Angeles. The Fox star came to New York with other stars from the Fox western studio, but did not return with them. He decided to remain until the first of the year.

ALAMO NO. 2
Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday
BEBE DANIELS

—
"The Speed Girl"

"PURE AND SIMPLE"
Christie Comedy

Two Popular Male Screen Stars Make Personal Appearance Here



Lew Cody, at right, who will appear in person at the Metropolitan theater all this week, and Lionel West, at left, who will appear in person and on the screen in his own picture, "Dangerous Love," at the Criterion theater all this week.

Jazz Orchestra and De Mille Production Coming to Vaudette

Only Four in "Hate."

Four principals make up the entire list of characters to be seen in Alice Lake's new Metro picture, "Hate," a Maxwell Karger production from the story by Wadsworth Camp.

The newest feature attraction which the Vaudette theater, Whitehall's popular movie house, has acquired, is a jazz orchestra, which makes its debut to patrons of this house Monday. This orchestra is composed of the best talent Atlanta affords, and they promise the best in jazz music and popular music and picture playing. They will feature saxophone and xylophone solos, each musician doing a feature number each day. They will play daily from 1 p.m. to 6 o'clock, and from 8 to 9:30 o'clock at night.

The feature picture for Monday is "The Affairs of Anatol," the picture that cost \$1,000,000 to produce, and which presents the greatest array of movie talents ever assembled for a single production.

Ellis Dugdale has been added to the cast of George Fitzmaurice's Paramount picture, "The Man From Home," as the ancient dandy, Prince Giovanni Chiaromonte.

Personal Appearance Of Lew Cody on the Metropolitan Stage

A great many things we are apt to hear about motion picture players are held for naught when you meet stars like Lew Cody, debonair idol of many fans who is to appear in person at the Metropolitan theater all this week.

In his tour Lew Cody is making an earnest effort to fit himself even better for the business of entering His Majesty, the American Public. He is making his debut in "Hate," and his advice requested as to an important letter brother was writing to Santa Claus. Mr. Hughes made a suggestion, which the child's astonished mother heard repeated literally in the evening prayer. "Dear God, we didn't wish to make a noise or swear, and I'm a good actor, so Santa Claus ought to give me just what I want. Amen."

We Think So, Too.

Directors are asked all sorts of questions about the cast. The other day Ruperts Hughes was approached by the 5-year-old actor, "Mother, I'm a boy," who is making his debut in "Hate," and his advice requested as to an important letter brother was writing to Santa Claus. Mr. Hughes made a suggestion, which the child's astonished mother heard repeated literally in the evening prayer. "Dear God, we didn't wish to make a noise or swear, and I'm a good actor, so Santa Claus ought to give me just what I want. Amen."

Seek Censor-Proof Plots.

The scenario editor has a tough job getting stories which pass the varying censorship requirements of numerous state and municipal boards, it takes it from Paul Bern, Goldwyn scenario editor, who addressed the western motion picture advertisers recently in Los Angeles.

Mr. Bern mentioned the difficulty in getting stories which have vitality and which will also pass the censor board. He added:

"Every picture always shows good triumphing over evil, but virtue can not be represented as a dominant force if the scenario does not also show evil in its true colors. But the censor does not consider that evil must not be shown. In other words, virtue always over a milk-and-water enemy."

Twelve days after she left Europe, Elinor Glyn, English novelist and writer for Paramount pictures, was looking over Gloria Swanson and Rudolph Valentino for "The Affairs of Anatol," "Beyond the Rocks" and "Hate." Miss Glyn is just as enthusiastic over the prospects for the picture as she was over her grandchild, born just before she left England.

"Anything you ask," Mr. Desmond said. "The child turned to her mother. "What else did you want to know, mother?" she asked.

Ash Me—She Knows.

William Desmond, whose production of "Fighting Mad" is seeking a sensational success in its Metro release, tells this story illustrating the trials of a screen star: He was standing on the deck of transatlantic liner when a little girl, who had been sitting with her mother in a sterner chair, came up to him and said: "Aren't you a nice boy?" Mr. Desmond admitted "she was." "What's your name?" the girl continued. She was told. The inquisitive child went on, asking him his age, whether he was married and other personal questions.

"Anything you ask," Mr. Desmond said. "The child turned to her mother. "What else did you want to know, mother?" she asked.

Richard Dix, playing the leading man's part in "The Sin Flood," a Goldwyn picture, will soon be released, will be a medical student, a boy doctor, and a member of a band he went on the stage. He had his first theater experience in amateur plays in St. Paul.

Frank Hayes doesn't like California's "bracing" weather. His costume for the last few days consisted wholly of a bathing suit wrapped around with branches, which he had to do to stay warm.

E. A. Warren, who, with Len Chaney, is classed as one of the finest makeup artists on the screen, has built a \$1,500 addition to his Los Angeles home. It is a model makeup room, with every conceivable convenience.

Mr. Warren has been using this room exclusively for his makeup in "Hungry Hearts" at the Goldwyn studios, which requires three hours to apply.

Otto Hoffman, who plays the Dum-dum in the Goldwyn picture, "The Sin Flood," Mrs. Robert Binchard, had his first stage part 23 years ago, in New York. He has been in pictures six years.

Helene Chadwick, who has a little house on the Pacific beach, takes an ocean swim every morning, preceded by ten minutes' setting up exercises.

Raymond Hatton, who has the lead in the forthcoming Goldwyn picture, "His Back Against the Wall," has 300 character hats. He says he stole some, got some from pawn shops, picked two out of the gutter, and designed the others.

Doubtless the success of "East Is West," "Crooked Straight" and the others. Now Will Payne has written for Wanda Hawley "The Truthful Man," which, in its screen version by H. C. Hall, will be a picture for Paramount.

SPECIAL ADDED PERMANENT ATTRACTION

THE VAUDETTE JAZZ ORCHESTRA

Playing Daily From 1 to 6 P. M.—8 to 9:30 P. M.

ALL

THIS

RIALTO

ALL
THIS
WEEK

Marion Davies

—IN—

"Enchantment"

The Tale of the Taming of a Flapper

Never before has the problem been so pressing. The new freedom of women, the lack of restraint—the jazz, looseness, extravagance, nervous thirst for excitement—what are they doing to the mothers of tomorrow?

See this thrilling story of the revolt of two worried parents against the wilfulness of the new generation.

A story of the taming of a "flapper"—in a way you've never imagined.

"ENCHANTMENT," based upon Frank R. Adams' Cosmopolitan Magazine story, "MANHANDLING OF ETHEL."

IT'S A
PARAMOUNT PICTURE

BURTON HOLMES
"TRAVELOGUE"

GUIDE TO PHOTPLAYS

The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures

SPECIAL SUITABILITY, ETC., INDICATED AS FOLLOWS:
—(juvenile) young people of any age; ad—(adolescents) young people aged 12-16; — denotes a particularly fine picture; O—adult audiences only. Those without mark are recommended for the family group.

Reviewed and Selected During the Month of December, 1921.

AT THE STAGE DOOR—Robertson-Cole—A story of a "good" girl and her struggles with life.

O—BACK PAY—Famous Players-Lasky—Drama based on paying for a life of luxury.

BEAUTIFUL LIAR, THE—First National—A farce comedy of a stenographer who impersonates an actress.

BELRY CORONET, THE—Alexander Film Corp.—Sherlock Holmes detective melodrama.

—BESIDE HER CIDER—Fox—Mutt and Jeff cartoon.

BOOMERANG BILL—Famous Players-Lasky—Character study of a good bad-man in New York and in prison.

BONY PARTS—Fox—Mutt and Jeff cartoon.

BRIDE'S PLAY, THE—Famous Players-Lasky—Modern application of an Irish legend of the rejected lover.

CHUMS—Universal—Dog and child comedy.

CIRCUUS CLOWNS—Universal—Broad comedy with a baby and dog.

ad—CONCEIT—Select—A story in which a coward finds his manhood.

DEVIL'S FOOT, THE—Alexander Film Corp.—Sherlock Holmes detective melodrama.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Universal—Comedy drama of outdoor action.

DYING DETECTIVE, THE—Alexander Film Corp.—Sherlock Holmes detective melodrama.

EDEN AND RETURN—Robertson-Cole—Light comedy of engagement.

ad—FIRE EATER, THE—Universal—The story of United States forest ranger service.

FIVE DAYS TO LIVE—Robertson-Cole—Drama of the substitution of a Chinese artist for a condemned man.

FOOL'S PARADISE, A—Famous Players-Lasky—The drama of the marriage of a man to the girl that he hates only to discover he is mistaken.

GAS, OIL AND WATER—First National—Romantic drama of the California oil fields and the border.

GET-RICH-QUICK WALLINGFORD—Famous Players-Lasky—A story of American business and short cuts to success.

GETTING AHEAD—Fox—Mutt and Jeff cartoon.

—GHOSTLY WALKUP, A—Fox—Mutt and Jeff cartoon.

GOLDWYN GRAPHIC—ANGLING IN OREGON WATERS—Goldwyn—Fishing in Oregon.

—GOLDWYN GRAPHIC—HEALTHY APPETITES—Goldwyn—Educational.

GOLDWYN SPORT REVIEW—DRAWING CARDS—Goldwyn—Baseball, football, racing.

GUILTY CONSCIENCE—Vitagraph—An East Indian story of a married couple and an unprincipled official.

GUTTERSNIPE, THE—Universal—Romance of a shop girl and a soda clerk involved in a counterfeiting charge.

HAIL THE WOMAN—First National—A story of New England conservatism with "freedom of women" propaganda.

HEADIN' WEST—Universal—Drama of a mysterious heir to a ranch.

HER OWN MONEY—Famous Players-Lasky—A story of marriage of a working woman and her thrif.

LEATHER PUSHERS, THE—No. 1 and No. 2—Universal—A dramatic series of boxing bouts.

—LIFE OF OUR LORD, JESUS CHRIST, THE—Gerome Brush Corp.—Drawing of the birth.

ad—LITTLE MINISTER, THE—Famous Players-Lasky—J. M. Barrie's story of rural Scotland with comedy touches.

ad—LITTLE MINISTER, THE—Vitagraph—Barrie's Scotch story of Thrums.

LONESOME CORNER—Pathé—An unusual drama of a man who kidnaps his friend's wife to educate her.

MAN WITH THE TWISTED LIP, THE—Alexander Film Corp.—Sherlock Holmes detective melodrama.

—MONTE CRISTO—Fox—A Dumas' melodrama of Edmond Dantes' imprisonment and revenge.

MY BOY—First National—Comedy drama.

—MYSTERIOUS TRACKS—Pathé—Bill and Bob game picture, capturing a Koala bear.

NO DUCKING—Vitagraph—Imprisonment and threatened hanging of a man to save his wife.

PALM FACE, THE—First National—Indian burlesque.

—PATHE REVIEW, NO. 140—Pathé—The Wrath of the Sun God, Glacier in Yellowstone Park (color); Pull or Get Splashed (slow motion); The Empire of Apples—Washington; Golf Glims—Travelaugh; Roaming Along the Riviera, France (color).

—PATHE REVIEW, NO. 141—Pathé—Nature, Cast Out—City Streets; Timber Hills—Color for Milady's Silks; The High Jumpers of the Himalayas—Tahr (slow motion); Teddy in Glacier Land, Pathé color story.

—PATHE REVIEW, NO. 142—Pathé—The Sun Markets—Cactus; Horse School Days; The Eternal City—Rome; The Aerial Take-Off; Flight of Birds (slow motion); Teddy and the Mountain Goats, Alps (color).

RED HOT ROMANCE—First National—Satirical comedy of an American insurance agent in a revolutionary state.

ad—RENT FREE—Famous Players-Lasky—A light comedy of a young man living "rent free" in a vacant house.

RESIDENT PATIENT, THE—Alexander Film Corp.—Sherlock Holmes detective melodrama.

RIGHT THAT FAILED, THE—Metro—A comedy drama of a young prize-fighter who breaks into society.

ROSARY, THE—First National—A fishing village story of a minister's work and love and life.

SCHOOL DAY LOVE—Educational—Child and animal comedy.

—STAGE STRUCK—Pathé—Pollard broad comedy.

TAKING CHANCES—Federated—Hallroom boys comedy.

TANGLED TRAILS—William Steiner Productions—Story of mounted police in the northwest.

THREE LIVE GHOSTS—Famous Players-Lasky—What three escaped sodiers found on returning to London.

TORCHY TAKES A CHANCE—Educational—Lottery

Athens Prepares for State Conference on Markets

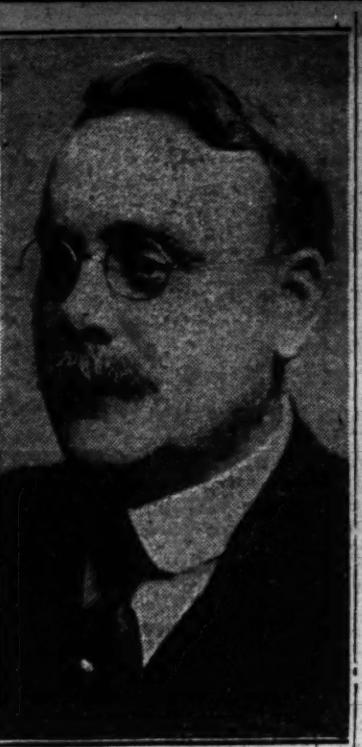
Athens, Ga., January 14.—The Georgia Markets conference, which meets at the State College of Agriculture January 23-28, promises to be the most important convention of its kind ever staged in the state of Georgia.

It is known that several hundred of Georgia's prominent business men, bankers, and farmers will be in attendance at the conference which will bring to Georgia a galaxy of distinguished speakers, such as have never before been gathered together at one time.

A feature of the conference announced by Dr. A. M. Soule, which will make the conference of even more value to the delegates attending is an exhibit that are to be held in the animal husbandry building on the college campus.

At this exhibit, will be specimens of improved agricultural products, including apples, cotton, wheat, peas, etc., from all over the United States.

The following exhibit committee was appointed Monday by President Soule to have charge of the exhibit part of the program: Marketing, M. C. Gay; horticulture, G. H. Difor; woman's work, Lois Dowdell; agronomy.



DR. A. M. SOULE.

The dates selected are January 23 to 27 inclusive. A most varied and instructive program has been prepared. Every effort has been made to have the several questions involved taken up and considered in a practical and effective manner so that the facts involved may all be elucidated and coordinated for the benefit and guidance of all concerned during the year 1922.

"This conference is open to everyone. A cordial invitation is extended to all classes of our citizens to join therein. A special invitation is extended to the officers and members of all farmers' organizations, state and federal agencies and local institutions to send delegates to this conference.

The representatives of these various forces are urged to actively help in the formulation of a program for Georgia which will be of mutual benefit to all.

The meeting is to be held in the Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens, Ga.

The program of the week's session of the conference follows:

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1922.

Afternoon Session.

3 P. M.

Invocation—Dr. J. C. Wilkins, pastor First Baptist church, Athens, Ga.

"The Economic Situation"—Dr. Andrew M. Soule, president Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens, Ga.

4 P. M.

"The Country Bankers' Interest in Marketing"—Hon. J. W. Vaughan, president Bank of Cartersville, Cartersville, Ga.

Discussion led by Hon. John J. Wilkins, president Georgia National Bank, Athens, Ga.

Evening Session.

8 P. M.

"Handlin' Bank Credits"—Hon. Haynes McFadden, secretary Georgia Bankers' association, Atlanta, Ga.

Round table discussion of credit problems by visitors and county agents, led by Dr. David C. Barrow, chancellor of the University of Georgia.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1922.

Morning Session.

9 A. M.

"Co-operative Marketing of Farm Crops"—Dr. Clarence Poe, editor Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.

Round table discussion led by Hon. G. Fred Hunnicutt, editor The Southern Cultivator, Atlanta, Ga.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1922.

Morning Session.

9 A. M.

"Marketing Sour Cream"—Dr. Milton P. Jarnagin, professor of animal husbandry, Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens, Ga.

Discussion by C. H. Bishop, general manager, Georgia Poultry, Perry, Ashburn, Ga., and G. W. Humphrey, dairy specialist, Southern Railway company, Atlanta, Ga.

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8 PAGES OF WORLD'S GREATEST COMICS

COMIC SECTION THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1922

COMIC SECTION

Mr. and Mrs. - By Briggs



Pa's Son-in-Law

By Wellington



CONSTITUTION COMICS

THE DAD

SIDNEY SMITH

STOP SHINING THAT MIRROR
IN MY EYES - THAT'S THE SECOND
TIME I TOLD YOU - I DON'T
WANT TO HAVE TO TELL YOU
AGAIN - I'M NOT FOOLING WITH
YOU EITHER -

A PERSON CAN'T READ IN PEACE
AROUND THIS HOUSE WITH THAT
MISCHIEVOUS KID - GOT AN OLD
MIRROR OUT THERE AND HE'S BEEN
SHINING IT IN EVERYBODY'S EYES
IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD - HE
GETS BLUE WHEN THE
SUN ISN'T OUT -

NOW THAT SETTLES IT -
YOU'RE GOING TO GET IT
GOOD FROM ME -
WARNED YOU TWICE -

IF YOU THINK THAT I'M GOING
TO BRING UP A BOY THAT DON'T MIND
YOU'RE CRAZY - THAT'S ALL - YOU COULD
DO THAT TO YOUR MOTHER BUT NOT
TO ME - YOU'LL FIND THAT MY WORD
IS LAW AROUND THIS HOUSE - YOU'VE
GOT TO RESPECT SOME BODY -

WHAT'S THE
MATTER HERE?
WHAT'S ALL
THIS FUSSING
ABOUT?

WHY - HE WAS SHINING THAT OLD
BROKEN MIRROR IN MY EYES -
I TOLD HIM TWICE TO STOP - HE
PAYS NO MORE ATTENTION TO ME
THAN HE WOULD TO AN OLD WOODEN
INDIAN - I'M GOING TO GIVE HIM
A GOOD SOUND THRESHING

I'LL SHOW THIS YOUNG RASCAL
THAT THERE IS SOMETHING ELSE
YOU CAN USE A RAZOR STRONG FOR
BESIDES STROPPING - I'LL SHOW
HIM HOW TO USE IT BEFORE HE
RAISES WHISKERS -

YOU KEEP YOUR HANDS
OFF OF THAT BOY - LET
HIM ALONE - DON'T YOU
DARE TO WHIP HIM -

WILL YOU
LET GO?

OUCH!
OUCH!!

YOU SPEND HALF YOUR LIFE
AROUND THIS HOUSE TELLING THE
PRANKS YOU USED TO PLAY WHEN
YOU WERE A LITTLE BOY - HOW YOU
POURED MUSCILAGE IN
THE TEACHER'S
OVERSHOES -

SPARE THE
ROD AND SPOIL
THE CHILD - KISS
HIM NOW FOR
BEING
MISCHIEVOUS -

LOCKED A MOUSE IN THE TEACHER'S
DESK - PUT GUM IN A LITTLE GIRL'S
HAIR - YOU'RE A FI - EXAMPLE -
THEN YOU EXPECT TO ME BE AN
ANGEL - GIVE ME THAT TRAP - YOU'LL
NOT KID HIM -

HUN - YOU THINK I WON'T WHIP HIM?
I'D LIKE TO SEE YOU KEEP ME FROM
IT - ANY TIME I LET A WOMAN
RUN OVER ME -

IF I HAD SEVEN KIDS I'D WHIP
'EM ALL IN ONE AFTERNOON IF I
WANTED TO - AND I WOULDN'T LET
ANY WOMAN WHO EVER LIVED STEP
IN MY WAY -

WHEN I WANT TO CORRECT MY SON
I'LL CORRECT HIM - I'LL HAVE NOBODY
INTERFERE WITH ME EITHER - I PAY
THE RENT HERE - I GUESS I'M BOSS -
JUST LET ME SEE THE WOMAN
WHO TRIES TO RUN OVER ME -

CONSTITUTION COMICS



Hairbreadth Harry

By C. W. Kahles
Copyright, 1931, by

The Pep Purveyor Hits a Snag.



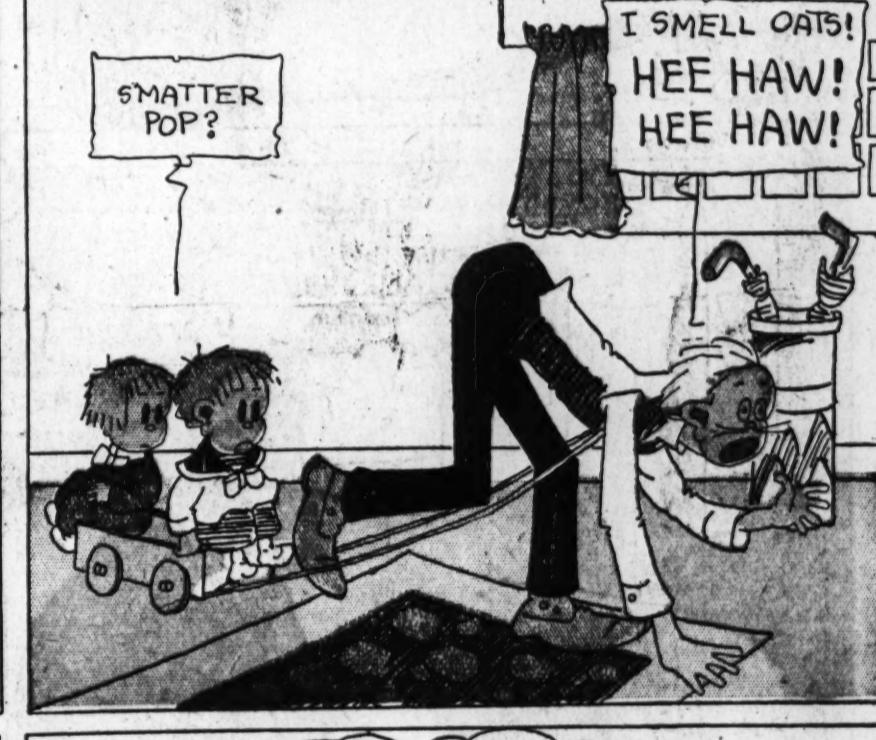
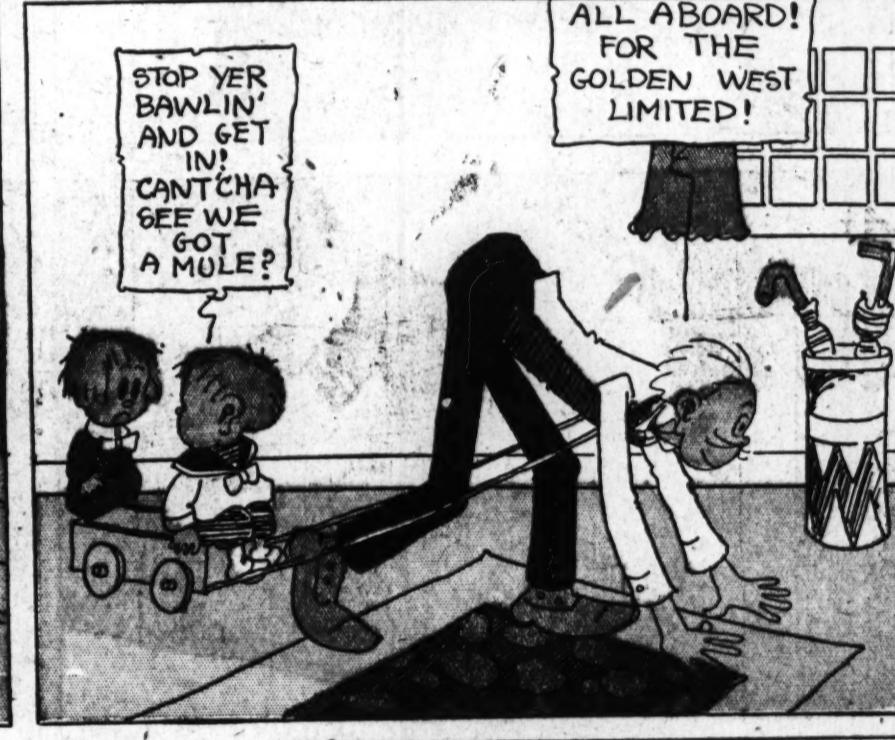
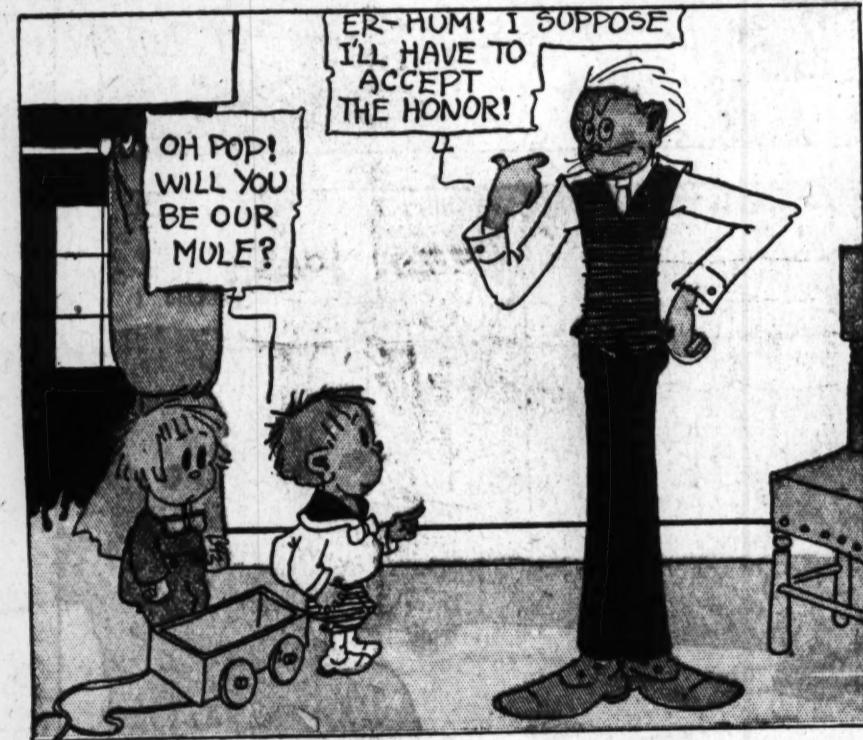
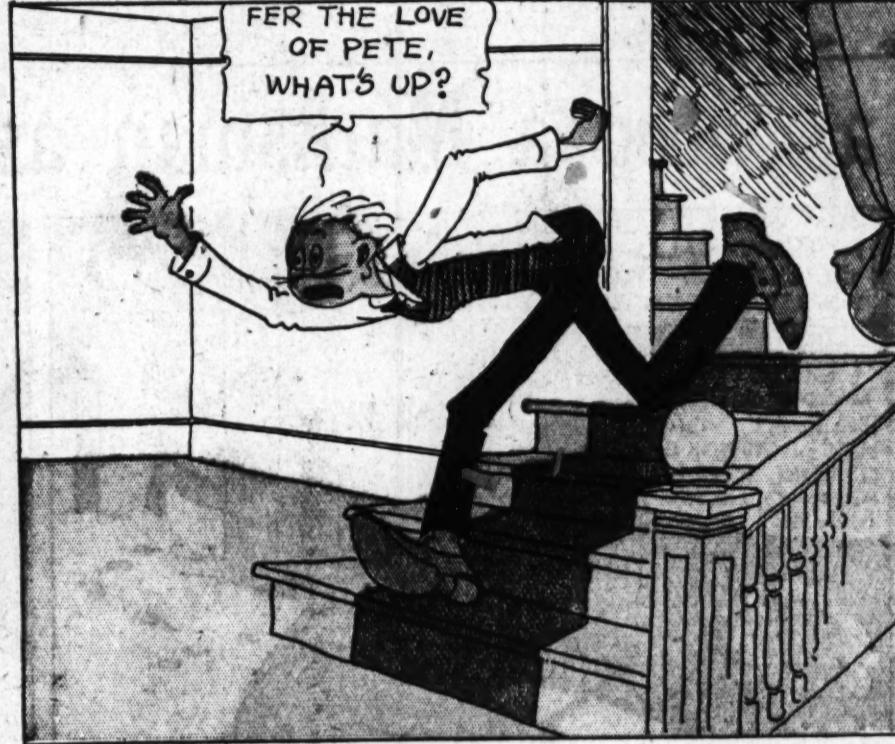
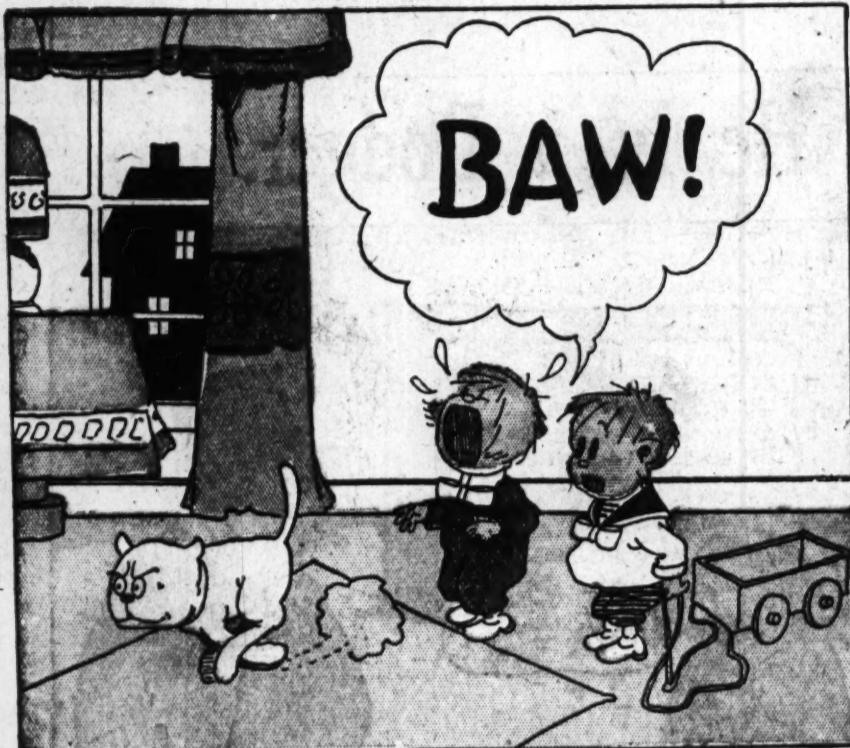
S'MATTER POP

by C. M. PAYNE

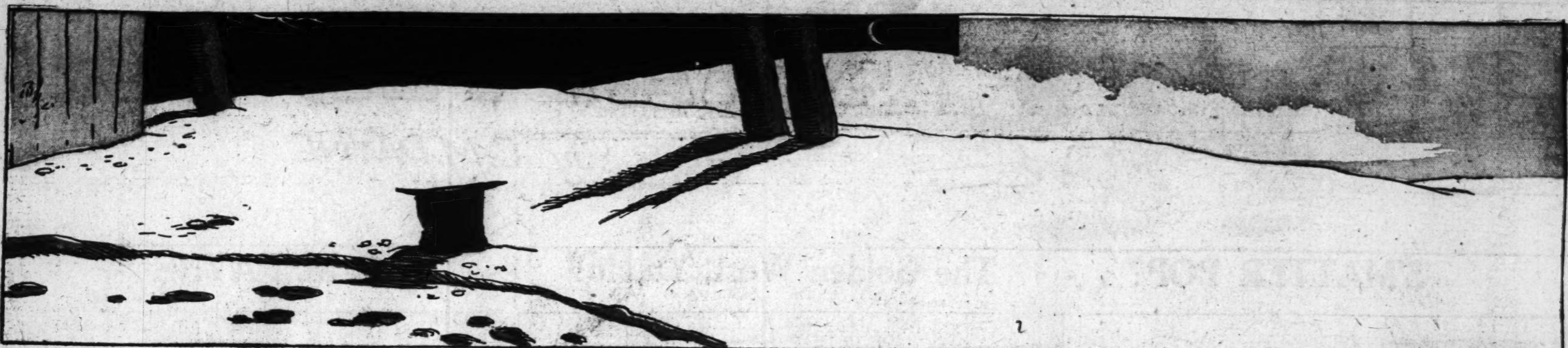
S'MATTER POP?

The Golden West, Yo Ho!!

By C. M. PAYNE



CONSTITUTION COMICS



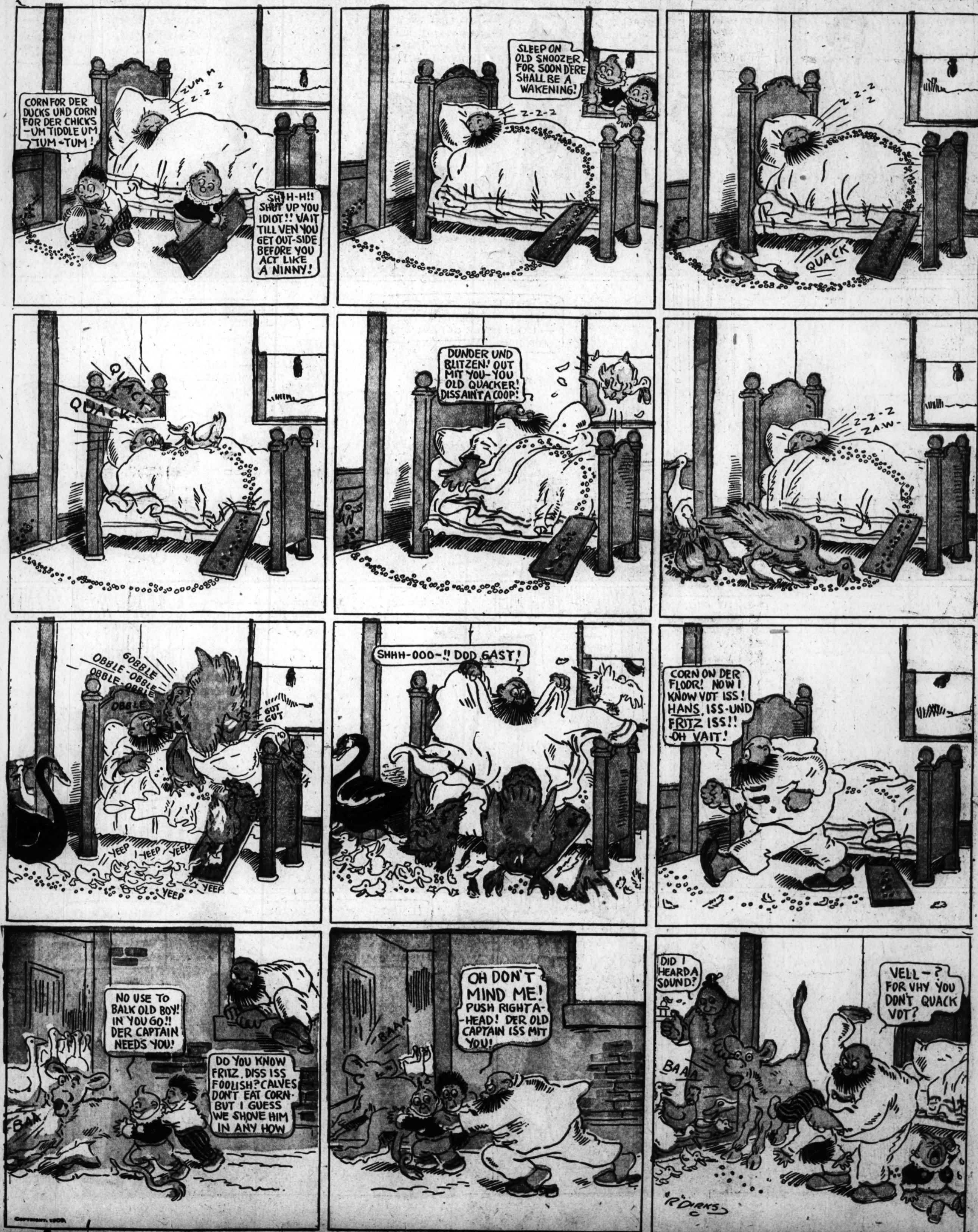
Just Boy—Elmer's as Good a Marksman as He Is a Dodger.



CONSTITUTION COMICS

THE KATZIES

It's a "Fowl" Trick der Kids
Play on der Captain



8 PAGES OF WORLD'S GREATEST COMICS

COMIC SECTION THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION COMIC SECTION

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1922

BETTY

By C.A.Voight



24
Pages

The SUNDAY CONSTITUTION MAGAZINE

FEATURES
FICTION
FACTS
FUN

SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1922.



By *Marina Lee*

HEY were playing the jazz. The lights were down. I didn't fall much for the fellow, judge, but—oh, the jazz got me! I closed my eyes and let myself go. That's the way it started, judge. The music done it."

A weepy story like this it is that Judge Lindsay, of Denver, says unfortunate girls, their young lives wrecked by the jazz fire that is consuming the minds and morals of at least part of this generation, narrates to him these days.

Doctors are even going further than judges in their condemnation of the jazz fever. "If jazz is not stopped we will have no more clean-minded children. Even our babies are being sullied and enervated by the jazz music, the shimmying and the general looseness of actions, they see about them," doctors proclaim.

"Danger! Stop!" Mrs. Oberndorfer, national music chairman of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, cries. "Think. What instincts are being vicariously aroused by this jazz?"

Any adult who has attended recently a dance of young people in their teens and early twenties, at public dance hall, at country club, even at a private home—who has witnessed corsetless girls, clamped tightly to overheated partners, eyes closed as if asleep, but lips humming suggestively with raggy rhythm and the blatant cacophony of the orchestra, "You'll Have to Put a Nightie on Aphrodite to Keep the Married Men Home"—need not think long before answering this question

"We didn't check our corsets when we waltzed to Strauss and two-stepped to Sousa in the days before we were poisoned by jazz gas," Mrs. Oberndorfer points out.

With jazz to the right of us and jazz to the wrong of us, until the children of today are actually imagining the angels in heaven as a wriggling, gyrating jazz orchestra instead of peacefully playing psalms on the harp, where are the young folks bound for?

Some say, Inferno. Others, the dangerous ward in the insane asylum. Others, the reformatory or the home for the erring. And some are confident that—

common-sense to the rescue—they're coming through it all not much blemished than their elders, as human beings have succeeded in surviving lax periods in past history.

*I*T has come—the reaction against jazz. It is sweeping the country among the better class of people. They have waked up. Too tolerantly have we allowed jazz to filter up from the unclean places, from the moral swill-holes of society, into our homes, into the minds of our children, by way of rough rag music, sensual dancing, immoral dress, vulgarisms and uncouthness in social manners and pleasures.

The word "jazz" has come to stand for a wild lack of control in all things, for artificial excitement, for noise, for speed, for sensual stimulation.

It has been connected with the modern mania for the utmost in individual freedom, freedom in thinking, in self-expression, in action, in the emotions.

This series of articles will portray the jazz situation as it is today, its effects on society and the rebellion against it.

AS long as we are in this whirlwind of jazz, it is just as well to understand what the jazz atmosphere it is living in, is doing to Young America.

Jazz music sends temperature up. It produces a fevered physical condition. It atrophies the fine

nerve control balance. It has the same effect as alcohol,"

says Mrs. Oberndorfer, leader of the club women's crusade against the evil.

"The human organism responds physically and emotionally to musical vibrations. Scientists who have been experimenting in music-therapy with the insane have no hesitation in saying that even on the normal brain, jazz produces an atrophied condition of certain cells. Under constant syncopation, combined with inharmonic partial

tones, the brain becomes so disorganized that it is actually incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong, of making right judgements."

After jazz music had been played to them, girls in cigar factories could not

What Shall We Do With Jazz?

If We Don't Do Something With It, Here Is Evidence of What It Will Do to Our Girls and Boys.

though indiscriminately, is the mental world in which many are now living.

The jazz music starts it, they say. And then comes the desire for other kinds of excitement. It's a speedy life that the "jazz baby" lives. A life empty mentally but riotously crowded emotionally.

Many American households are inhabited by jazz babies of both sexes, old and young, though most of them are between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five. Professor Burges Johnson, of Vassar college, says the loss of mental stability in them is due to "the wave of individual freedom that has swept over the world in the last few years," and the consequent relaxing in family discipline.

"Enjoy life" is the jazz motto. Dancing intimately in the dark, carrying a hip flask, going "bumming" in the motor, unchaperoned, scorning the conventions in every way, vulgarizing the emotions that should be kept most sacred, eating, drinking, camel-walking, living in the material and sensual and forgetting the spiritual—such is "enjoying life."

It's a retrogression. Back to the monkey. That's individual freedom.

The Home Brew Mothers.

WHEN grandma shimmies the Chicago, or convulses the camel, or rolls the scandal walk more adeptly than her granddaughter, when father and mother brew their own and hold their own at anti-prohibition revels with all the other tipplers rebelling against the blue laws, how can they chide eighteen-year-old Tommy or fifteen-year-old Anne?

Haven't Tommy and Anne just as good a right to their jazzy times as dad and mother? It would be heresy, of course, to suggest that the fall of the modern parents from that higher plane of ideals and inspiration from which most children view them, preceded and is responsible for the jazz-wallowing of the offspring.

Even in the churches jazz music is now heard. Such stimulation is supposed to be needed to attract the oncoming genera-

In the grip of jazz, many a young person is losing self-control. Primitive passions run wild.

R. S. CO.

work, Mrs. Oberndorfer declares. They were too much worked up emotionally and physically to pay close attention to what they were doing.

In many factories, dancing to jazz music during lunch hour has had to be done away with because the girls had so many accidents as the result of the nervous excitation.

In hospitals experiments with jazz music sent the temperature of convalescents up three degrees. Shell-shocked men, on the contrary, were gradually cured by means of good music—brought back to normal health and state of mind.

Stand on any busy city street and watch the jazz faces among the young people who pass. The sophisticated faces of fifteen-year-olds. Faces over which all the emotions of maturity have passed. Artificial intensity, the result of living and especially "emoting" at high pressure, is mirrored there. A super-strenuous, nervous, almost hysterical, shows itself in walk, gestures, in voice, in all actions.

The passion to be always on the go, the desire to be always in a high-keyed excitement, to be keenly alive even though falsely stimulated, and to live much, even

to Jesus' with pep. Put yourself into action. The peaceful state of mind that calm religious contemplation brings is not considered sufficient inducement to church-goers.

"Come on, folks. Let's sing 'Come into it. Get the rhythm,'" the song leader at the Sunday night service at a certain church shouts to his audience. And then in a lower tone to the orchestra leader, "A little more rag, Jim."

The livelier the orchestra at the young people's meeting, the bigger the crowd. Monkey-music in the churches.

Some ministers even advertise their sermons suggestively. Adam and the apple—yoo-hoo—you know.

Church choir leaders, school cheer leaders and orchestra leaders have many of them adopted the physical antics of jazz dancing instead of the old-fashioned dignified beat of the baton.

Jazz music, which started in this country with the circus band, its object being

What Is Jazz Doing to Our Boys and Girls?

According to Competent Observers, It Is Breaking Down in Them the Qualities Upon Which Civilization Depends and Is Sending Them Back Toward Barbarism.

to put hearers in a circus mood, has spread until it is heard not only on the circus lot and in the street parade, but in the church, the school, homes of the better class, at the theaters and movies and all sorts of entertainments. Children are even taught to typewrite to jazz.

It is in reality musical anarchy. Syncopated music is said to be found mostly among races of people that have suffered from political tyranny and need an outlet for their pent-up emotions. It is the reac-

grown up recently for the "nui" song, such as "Ain't We Got Fun?" "We Got the Joys," and "Ain't Nature Grand?"

Ask any little sweeties in a candy shop, What good is a lolly without a pop?

The more "pop" a jazz song has, the better it sells. "It must be slap-bang and noisy and raggy. The words must be happy-go-lucky devil-may-care. And then it's a good dance song," declares Malcolm L. Seigel, manager of a Remick & Co. song shop. "It must sound as though it were written for a superenergetic person

say, it's actually awful to witness the sights on some ballroom floors nowadays."

Checking the Corsets.

THIS summer were heard many outcries because the girls who attended the tea and dinner dances at country clubs checked their corsets, preferring to dance corsetless. This winter they are leaving their stays at home so they won't have to bother to check them when the orchestra plays the slinking, slinking, sliding "Dangerous Blues." The less clothes, the more successful the dance from the jazz hound's point of view.

The churches of the city of Detroit have delved into the matter of the jazz dance, particularly that phase of it which has to do with the corset or the lack of such armament on the young women who take their recreation in the public dance halls. Dr. M. C. Pearson, executive secretary of the Council of Churches, and Rev. H. C. Gleiss are going before the city council to ask for the doing away of all dances where the feet are not used.

It seems that the church people of

An American Civic Reform union investigator in the city of Cleveland recently reported a party that he got into, one wonders how. The young folks were considered respectable people. Most of them were workers in offices. "They were drinking red wine and white mule whisky and dancing in their underclothes," the excited investigator declares.

The further west one goes the stronger the jazz becomes, New Yorkers claim. Chicago is a stronghold. They don't shun me there any more. In some of the dancing places they "umbrella." This consists of a clamped couple walking around on one spot, at the same time making rotary movements until a policeman approaches and requests a cessation of activity.

"Don't you appreciate art, officer?" a dancer reproved a Chicago "cop" when he laid his hand on her shoulder as a sign that she and her partner should desist.

"Sure, but it's more nature than art," the policeman replied.

The super-ragtime music has led to the super-stimulating dance, and the craze has extended to all super-stimulants. In San Francisco the vice squad has to keep its eyes on many high school students who live in the better residential districts and go to the best schools, public and private. Because cocaine is now known to the youngsters, they call it "jazz medicine."

There are jazz manners. There is jazz slang. Jazz love, which is another way of saying free-and-easy love. There are jazz parties that break up at "half past stew" and are characterized by drinking, smoking, dancing to jazz music and the craziest of actions. There is jazz art and jazz literature and much jazz advertising, characterized by its appeal to the primitive impulses.

The petting parties that Wellesley girls and Brown boys have been warned against, which in past were rarely seen except perhaps on an excursion boat, now take place in the smaller hours at affairs that begin the evening formally enough. A frankness concerning this form of "entertainment" exists such as never existed before.



Imagine a private school where the girl pupils lie about on divans and smoke with their men callers!

tion of the slave, of the person who cannot find means of expressing himself in normal action.

Syncopation is exhilarating. It buoys up drooping spirits. It stimulates nerve energy. It breaks down reserve and self-control, just as liquor does. It leads to the breaking of social customs, the overlooking of "conventions" that have been found necessary as civilization has advanced. As witness, the apparent collapse of the "hands off" rule that all girls of good breeding formerly held to in their friendship with boys. "It's quite the clever thing to 'mush up' now," the young folks say. "All the popular girls do it."

Some Choice Bits of Jazz.

SPOONING while dancing is seven-eighths of the thrill. And no wonder when the jazz songs are written to words like the following, taken at random from popular dance songs:

I'm beside him, Mercy, let his conscience guide him.

Ma, I'm meeting with resistance, I shall holler for assistance.

Ma! He's kissing me.

Them that love and run away Live to love another day.

Now I ain't handsome, I ain't sweet, But I've got a brand of lovin' that can't be beat.

When I wanna, you no wanna; But I wanna what I wanna when I wanna.

As for emotional excitement generated by jazz, imagine the syncopated clang and batter, the barbaric clatter and rhythm that accompany these words:

Get hot, shake your shoulder, Get hot, get a little bolder.

You will have your way

If you make him follow and say,

Get hot, step right on 'em,

It's hot, step right on 'em.

Don't be slow,

Just go get a beau

And yell, "Get hot."

And here's another song. "Spread Your Stuff," that music store men declare sells quickly to the jazz crowd:

First knock yo' knees, Hon, with me, Then float aroun' like a ship that's lost at sea;

Get busy, Hon, don't make a bluff, Because you, I can't get enough,

Ok, Honey, come on, spread your stuff.

Here is a typical toddle song guaranteed to raise the temperature of an iceberg:

O boy, O joy, it's hot, red hot.

It's got that certain something that is bound to get you,

And I'd like to bet you'll say.

Let's go, let's go, it's nice and slow

And there is something to it,

Make you wanna do it.

You'll love to toddle,

You've got to toddle,

I've got to toddle, too.

Another gem of jazz, the answer to the question formulated therein being physiologically correct:

Gliding surely is divine,

Still, what makes you shiver every time?

Tan't nothin' else but jazz.

The music men say that a demand has



who's always on the go and can't stop for the life of him. Speed, noise, rhythm, melody, sentiment and some shock are necessary."

The "blues"—that's another type of jazz. Mrs. Oberndorfer classifies these as ennervators, as atrophiers of the rational balance.

"The softer you play the 'blues' pieces, the funnier the crowd gets," a member of a dance orchestra informs me. "In my opinion it isn't the loud, boisterous dance music that makes people lose their reserve, it's the slow, soft, nasty syncopation; the whining, the slurring and the crying of the saxophone seems to get the dancers.

"You can see them tightening up. The



Mrs. Oberndorfer is campaigning strenuously to keep jazz out of the homes and out of the hearts of the new generations.

fellows draw the girls closer and the girls close their eyes and pretend to be in an ecstasy of sensual pleasure. The languor and the faintly whispering syncopation of the music, the faint lights, and all—



Detroit have discovered abdominal or hip dancing, a type of exercise that may more modestly and with more propriety be done one by one in the gymnasium than two by two at the ball.

"Young men like to have the girls remove their corsets," Dr. Pearson explains. "This makes dancing a thing of passion. Corsetless dancing is nothing but passion."

The masquerade ball, which has become more and more popular the last few years, is admittedly the jazziest of all social affairs nowadays, giving as it does the opportunity for fantastic or little dressing, freedom of action and disregard of convention, and more or less concealment of personality.

Hooch and harem parties staged at the more exclusive clubs in the larger cities have become so wild that crowds often collect to see the society youths and maidens being carried to their cars, and traffic sometimes stops.

According to the new jazz philosophy of Los Angeles, expressed by one Haze Beall, outdoing old Omar Khayam:

He is not drunk who from the floor Can rise again and drink once more; But he is drunk who prostrate lies And cannot either drink or rise.



The older folks go after the jazz, too, while their children look on. No, the matron is not smuggling up to her own husband. Son and daughter in the offing are wondering if Pa knows.

The Emancipated Girl.

THE war did it? Maybe so. Many a hitherto protected girl in her teens appeared upon the street corners and in lobbies of public buildings selling tags and boosting campaigns until she became a pushing little politician—in some cases a brazen little trifler.

She became emancipated from the chaperone, from adult control.

The young person is going it on her own hook now, and she's taking it on high speed that frightens her older and less energetic relatives.

If mamma had dared in her salad days to slip off from a dance and visit a man's room, her name would have been "mud" and her social career wrecked. Today the debs do it with impunity, because they're only going after a drink.

PROVIDED FOR *by* Edith Barnard Delano

The Strange Story of the House of Plenty in Which the Wife and Children Mysteriously Were Denied the Luxuries for Which They Longed.

HE afternoon was clear and bright, with the snap of coming frost in the air; women were in their autumn clothes—slimly built, soft garments decked with embroidery and rich furs; shops were displaying their most alluring wares, and every florist's window held a brave display of chrysanthemums and scarlet leaves. The club year had opened with a luncheon, followed by a political talk by a brilliant woman; new acquaintances had been made, old friends greeted after the summer's separation. Eleanor Tyles had been part of it all—she was the club's secretary that year—but as she walked homeward she was in a mood far from happy.

slight and youthful figure for all her thirty-six years, she walked slowly, loitering now and again before some shop window, gloom in her eyes and a sense of unfairness in her heart. Every other woman in that great room except herself had been well dressed; every other woman had had a touch of smartness and freshness about her. Only she had been dowdy—yes, dowdy, shabby, in her plain suit four years old, and the hat that had done more than good service for three winters, and which showed it, in spite of all she had been able to do to it.

Without losing consciousness of self, her thoughts passed on to the children. Betty, at 12, was just at the age where she needed pretty things; she was beginning to talk of what the other girls were wearing, to ask why she could not have the same. The two little Mercers, Anne and Peggy, her best friends, had new soft coats for the winter, with dainty bits of fur at neck and wrists. Try as she would, Eleanor had not been able to contrive anything really nice for Betty out of her own black evening cloak with the tops of two silk petticoats for lining. And surely Frank Mercer made less than John! And Alan's last winter clothes were absolutely outgrown, not fit to be seen even at the public school to which he went—the public school itself another of her grievances.

She paused in front of the plate glass window of a department store. There was a coat that would make Betty look adorable, and a suit that would do for herself; it was perfectly plain, too—it could not be prohibitively expensive, even in these days of outrageous prices.

On the way up the hill the motor cars of other clubwomen whirled by, carrying the lingers to their homes. Some of them saw her and nodded; others were too absorbed in themselves to notice any one afoot—especially, she told herself bitterly, any one as shabby as herself. Not that they were snobs; they always went out of their way to make her feel that her clothes and the place she lived in and the fact of her not having a car of her own made no difference in the world to them; but she loathed their efforts, often so obvious, to be kind. Kind!

She did not want anybody to be kind to her; she wanted her rights, what she ought to have, what there was no reason in the world for her not having, no reason—except John's penuriousness.

That was the core of her trouble—for trouble it was, and of long standing. She had never been able to understand it. She could look back on the earlier years of their marriage, when all was confidence and hope shared between them equally, as their anxieties were shared.

They had been poor in those days; they had nothing but John's salary, and before they had dared to marry at all they had frugally counted up every possible expense. But the salary was enough; she had made it enough, for she was a capable manager—she had had to be, the elder daughter of a family of four, with a widowed mother.

When her mother died, the year Betty was born, there had been no question between her brothers and herself about the little that was left; it must belong to Janet, of course, the delicate unmarried sister. John's family consisted solely of a maiden aunt in a Vermont village; he had inherited enough to see him through college, and no more. So there had been no chance of their inheriting anything, no hope for any of those timely little windfalls that frequently fell to other people; but it had not mattered. John's salary had been increased the first year, and more than once since then. He held a responsible position now, and they could really afford almost anything that their friends had. Only—there was John, and the inexplicable change in him.



*"O, John, I don't understand, I don't see how you could, how you — — could!"
She was in his big chair now, and sobbing.*

During those first years he had been so gay and generous, so brisk and alert. Little theater treats, little surprises of candy and small bits of jewelry; the pearl ring when Betty came; the little house that had been such a delight when they bought it—subject to a mortgage for half its value—and that now seemed so inadequate and undesirable, set as it was on the little side street. In those days, when they had first had the small amount more than they actually needed to live on, he had opened a checking account in their joint names; she had known where every penny went, and she had made every penny count, too. That was the year before they bought the house; the second year after that the change began. She had never understood it; she felt that she never would.

For it was hard to believe that mere prosperity could change him, her John; yet she could trace the cause to nothing else. She had not even learned of the large increase of salary until it had been in effect for months. What she had noticed, with her wifely attention to everything about him, was that John's old beloved sparkle seemed to have become dimmer—gradually to be sure.

He walked the street more slowly, forgot his old habit of taking the stairs two or three at a time to snatch up Betty and toss her in the air. He had become quieter, older; more than once she asked him, with the tenderness that never failed to bring its response, whether he was anxious about anything. He always laughed at her, denied it; then at last he had, hesitatingly, to be sure, suggested their spending less. He had spoken of saving. Well, she had spent less; she had helped him save; what would she not do for him, her John, especially when he was anxious and worried? Why, it was sheer joy to make all the children's things and her own; and while they were little and she had to be with them so closely it really mattered

very little what she wore, so long as she was dainty for John.

Then had come the shock of finding out about his increased salary and the fact that he had kept it from her. Kept it from her, from her, his wife, who had done every last thing she could to be his true partner and helpmate. And to hear of it from a stranger! Yet so it had happened.

She had met Mrs. Loring one afternoon at a little tea given by an old friend of her mother's, met her with a shy, young respect for a woman so much older and of wealth and position so assured, and wife of the head of the firm that John worked for. Mrs. Loring had smiled graciously, rather singled her out to talk to, offered her a drive home in her limousine—the first that Eleanor had ever stepped into. It was on the way home that the revelation came.

"I am very glad to have met you, my dear," the older woman said. "Now I shall have something to tell my husband! He is always telling me how much he thinks of yours."

Eleanor flushed, and found nothing to say. But apparently Mrs. Loring approved of that; she patted the younger woman's hand. "When my John was the age of yours, my dear, he was no junior partner, let me tell you!" she said. "We'd have thought ourselves very rich with your income! But I'm glad to see that you take it sensible. That's the right way, my dear, the way that gets on! One sees so much of the other thing nowadays!"

With what enthusiasm had she met John that night, meaning to meet him with flushed cheeks and throwing her arms about his neck. "John! John! When did it happen? Isn't it glorious? O, my Johnny boy, I'm so proud, proud, proud of you!"

He had never before met her enthusiasm with such unresponsive calmness. He kissed her, laughed a little, tried to pretend that he did not know what she

was talking about. Then he asked for Betty, asked how Alan's cold was, said he'd tell her all about it after dinner.

She had laughed at him teasingly; as if Alan's sniffles and Betty's rush down the stairs into her father's arms were more important than his being a great man! And he wanted his dinner, did he? All right, then, he should have it; but if she had known wouldn't she just have made it a celebration?

He had looked white at dinner, older than she had ever seen him look; but, of course, he was tired, after the excitement of the day—and no wonder. To have been made a partner in the firm of Loring Brothers! But she was gay enough; and afterward, when the children had been sent off to bed and John was in his usual deep chair near the lamp, she passed behind him, kissed the top of his head where the hair was already growing thinner, then stood in front of him, hands clasped behind her.

"Now, then!" she said. "I've waited just as long as I can! Tell me all about it."

But he hesitated, not looking at her. Then he said, "How did you hear?"

She told him, then added, with a little laugh of sheer happiness: "Don't be stupid, John! Tell me!"

Again he seemed to hesitate; then he rose, went over to his desk, and opened the drawer where he kept his business papers. When he came back he put into her hands a small brown book.

"What on earth—" she began; but he sank down into his chair again, wearily, and said:

"It's there."

Puzzled, frowning a little over his strangeness, she opened the book. It was a savings bank book, and there were four entries in it. The first was dated four months back.

"But—but I don't understand!" she had

said. "What on earth has this got to do with it?"

He moistened his lips. "It's all there, Eleanor," he said.

She looked from the figures in the book to her husband's face. "But—John! The first date—it's four months ago! I don't understand!"

He said nothing, but looked at her, pain—O, undoubtedly there had been pain—in his eyes. Suddenly she understood. She gave a little cry.

"But—John! Four months—and you haven't told me!"

He stood up and moved toward her, but she shrank away. "O, I don't—understand!" she whispered.

"Dear, it's all there," he said, "every cent I've received. And it's all yours, dear—you know that."

"O—but why didn't you tell me? You didn't want me to know! Why—but—John!"

"Darling—please! Eleanor!"

But she was in his big chair now, and sobbing. "O, John, I don't understand—I don't see how you could, how you—could!"

He was on his knees beside her. "Eleanor! Dear heart! Please, please! Don't you know that I didn't want to hurt you, Eleanor?"

"O, of course, I know that, John! But—O, why? And how could you?—a partnership, and so much more money than we've ever had! And we've always shared things, everything, good and bad! Why?"

He arose, and his voice sounded miserable from across the room. "I—I wanted to—save it. I didn't want to spend it. It's all there."

He had not come back to her—not dared to, she told herself, bitterly, afterward, and presently she had laid the little book on the table and gone upstairs. He had not told her because he wanted the money—in his own name—so that she could not spend it—as if she . . .

And that was the way it began. Since then—O, since then! O, that dark spot on their life together, on their love! So hard to believe it could be there at all, so hard to watch it grow!

For a time, after the first shock of it, she had tried to meet him with understanding. Not altogether with sympathy; that was beyond her power, remembering as she must all their dreams together of bye-and-bye, when he should be making more, when they should be able to have things, to do things, together. But at least she could have understood that he wanted to save money in order to make more, as other men did, with investments; but there had followed no investments, or at any rate none that might bring quick increase. He showed her the savings bank book every month. When the total in it was large enough a sum was always withdrawn—for bonds, safe and sure and only moderate interest bearing bonds. He always showed her those, too, before he took them to the safe deposit. Nothing, as he always said, that wasn't safe. Safe! She had come to hate the word!

Many times during the years she had told herself that she could have understood thrift; heavens, hadn't she always been thrifty and careful? Could any one have managed better than she had? Had she ever demanded anything that was in the least beyond their means? Or would she ever? John must know that. And yet he still kept that savings bank book in his own name, still retained every penny of the increase in salary, putting it by month after month—and for what?

She could remember instance after instance, time after time, when her rebellion had made itself known in words—yet not mere rebellion had it ever been, but sense, plain sense and reasonableness. There was the ghastly time when Alan had appendicitis—their first real fright about either of the children. Dr. Mercer, John's closest friend and their family physician, had said that he was almost sure there need be no operation, but the sight of the boy's suffering drove her frantic; she demanded, yes, demanded, that another doctor be called in, that they operate at once, that they have two nurses instead of one, that they do everything, everything, to give her first born back to her arms.

But John had listened to Frank Mercer, and John had decided to wait. Of course, Alan got well, of course, the operation did not, after all, prove necessary; yet what she could never forget was the stand John had taken. There was no need, he had insisted, of letting their fears rush them into wild extravagance, and the fact that the case had proven him right had never helped her to forget that he was willing to deny his boy anything, any least thing, in his hour of danger. Then, when Alan was old enough for school, she had—of course, of course—wanted him to go to the private school where their friends' children went; had they not always planned to give the children the best in education? Not that she had anything against the public school; only, she wanted the best, the very best, for Alan.

To be sure, John had yielded in Betty's case, but only after a struggle. And she had never been able to dress Betty, her lovely Betty, the way the other little girls were dressed.

Then, there had been the question of a car; other women ran their own cars, and a small one would cost but little to maintain; hadn't she worked as hard as she could, skimped and saved and made over long enough for them to afford that much at least? John had explained that the eight hundred she wanted to spend for a car would make just enough, added to the

sum already in the detestable little brown book, to buy another bond with a ridiculous 4 per cent bond.

She had yielded because she had to, but the struggle over the new house was to come. She made up her mind that she would not, would not, yield on that; yet she had, as on all else; and that was the time when she discovered that John had secretly cleared off the mortgage, after all he had said in earlier years about its being a good thing to have a mortgage, that the house would sell more readily because of it, when the time should come for them to sell it.

When she first discovered the other house it seemed to her that her wanting it was the greatest thing, next to John and the children, that had ever come into her life. How she wanted it! On one of their Sunday afternoon walks she had led John and the children in that direction, led them—apparently without intent—into and through it. The lovely large living room with its open fireplace, the three baths, the rooms just made for Alan and Betty, the convenient kitchen with its electric connections already installed—and the price not prohibitive, in those days before the war when real estate was still at its normal value—she had shown it all to John as they went from room to room, already feeling a sense of proprietorship in it; she let the children plan out which room should belong to each, where they would put their things, what good times they would have in it.

Then, after supper, she had said, "John, I want to buy that house."

At that time John had already become penurious about his smoking, even; he actually limited himself to one cigar a day, who had always loved tobacco. But this evening he went beyond his self-imposed limit and lighted another cigar before he answered.

Then he said, quietly, "But we already have one house, my dear. What's the matter with this house?"

Well, she had told him. They had all but outgrown it; the neighborhood had gone down; the children's friends and the new ones she had been making lived farther out; and his position, the position of junior partner in Loring Brothers, surely warranted, if it did not demand, their living in an adequate way.

"I don't believe anybody will think the less of us because we live here, old lady," John had said. "If they should they would scarcely be the sort you'd want to cultivate, would they?"

Of course, there was no answer to that sort of argument! She had gone into the business side of it; that house was really being offered very cheap, and this little one would easily sell, with the mortgage on it.

"There is no mortgage on this, Eleanor," John had said, quietly. "And I do not want to go into debt."

She had stared her amazement, but she had long since got beyond expressing her hurt and surprise at John's secretiveness about business, and, of course, she knew the sacredness of those bonds that could never be touched.

"Well!" she permitted herself to exclaim, in a tone that expressed much. Then, after a silence, she tried a way that her pride seldom permitted. "Then let us put it differently," she said. "I want it. I want it very much. I have made up my mind to it, set my heart on it."

He had smoked in silence, his eyes downcast.

"Aren't you going to say anything to that, John?" she asked.

He looked up at her, and she saw the dull pain in his eyes, but was not softened by it; she must fight this through, for the children's sake, for her own sake, for his.

"Don't you know, don't you know, Eleanor, that I don't want to deny you anything?" John had asked.

She had jumped up. "No! No! I don't know it! I used to—it used to be true! But now!" She moved restlessly about, wondering, angry. "John, haven't I done all I could ever since we've been married? Haven't I worked as hard as I could, and managed, and saved, and—gone without? I have—I know it, and you know it—"

"My dear, my dear," he interrupted, agony in his voice, one hand clenched, the other holding his cigar.

"Then I say that I have a right to my own way in this. It's the one big thing I want, and I'm going to have it, John. We—are—going to buy—that—house."

There was a pause. Then he said, in the dull tone she had come to detest and to shiver from, the tone she had never heard from him in the earlier years:

"No."

She recognized the finality of it. He came to her and put his arms about her. "Eleanor! Can't you trust me?" How frozen she was! "Eleanor?"

How that suffering in his voice, how the pleading touch of his arms would once have moved her! She drew away; and as she went out of the room she knew that he had sunk down in his chair, that he was leaning forward with his head in his hands.

After that she had begun to seek more distraction outside the house. Dr. Mercer and Claire, his wife, had always been their closest friends, as their little Anne and Peggy were Betty's; Claire Mercer took her to the club on open days, and the following winter she saved enough almost penny by penny, to join, later to be surprised at her own success. But this afternoon the satisfaction she usually felt in that success was turned to bitterness; she

could not and would not go on, if she could not be as the other women in appearance, if she could not have her proper and due share of what they had. She walked homeward in that determination. The other battles she had lost—this one she would not lose.

Betty—tall, slim, 12-year-old—Betty, came to meet her. "O, mother! I'm so excited," she cried, helping Eleanor take off the coat that was so unfashionably snug. "All the girls are going to join a class in esthetic dancing, and I'm going to join, too! May I, mother? May I? Say I may, mother? Please!"

She managed to laugh at the child's bright face. But with a pang came the thought—the class fee, slippers, silk stockings, the proper dresses—and John!

Never in her life before had Eleanor done what she did then. "You'll have to ask daddy yourself, pet," she said, and was sick at heart when she saw the child's slight, understanding withdrawal. O, John! John!

But further trial awaited her. Alan was in the dining room poring over his lessons, the maid waiting uneasily for him to remove his books so that she could set the table. Eleanor took in the scene at a glance.

"Please, ma'am," the maid began, from the doorway; and the mother went at once to her boy's side.

"Yea, of course, Katie," she began, and stooped over Alan. "Come, dear! Katie's waiting! Are your lessons hard today?"

She ran her hand over his flushed forehead, and the boy wearily closed his books and gathered them up, following her upstairs to her own room.

"I wouldn't mind if the lessons were hard, if they were just interesting," he said. "Mother, is there any use in my going on at that school?"

Her heart leaped—her Alan, slow, studious, conscientious, just the boy who needed the special care of a private school! Her Alan, whom they had always had to keep out of sports because of the slight, yet threatening, valvular trouble that he had since scarlet fever, whom they had had to deprive of so many boyish pleasures! The boy repeated his question.

Eleanor managed to laugh. "Why, son? Want to drive a delivery wagon or something?" she asked.

Alan flushed. "O, no, mother! Don't tease! I—you know I want to go to school. But—say, why can't I go to Denham's, with the tellers I know?"

Eleanor hesitated. "Been having trouble, old man?" she asked.

He sighed, looked discouraged, thrust his hands into his pockets. "O, it's not that! I like the school all right, but—they're not the tellers I know best. You know what I mean, mother! Why can't I go to Denham's?"

She busied herself at her dressing table; what could she say? But she could see the boy's earnest face in her mirror.

"Mother, dad can afford it, can't he? You pick up things about father, you know. He makes more than some of them do. I wouldn't ask if I didn't think he could afford it. Honest."

She wanted to scream, to fight out against that sickening penuriousness—for what else was it?—that incomprehensible determination of John's to pile up dollar upon dollar, that was ageing him and depriving them all of what they had every reason and every right to have. But she went to her boy and put her hands on his shoulders.

"Alan," she said, determination strengthening her, "Alan, I want you not to speak of this again until I do. But you shall go to Denham's."

She turned away, almost in shame, from the light in her boy's face. Yet she knew that now she had burned her bridges behind her; come what might, hereafter she would see that John gave her children and herself what they ought to have. And it was with an outward serenity, whatever her inward trepidation might be, that she went down to await his coming. Because, in spite of it all, they had maintained the outward expression of the love that still remained between them. That love—dimmed, yes; its quick response, its glorious sharing of life, its outspoken admiration and approval—those were gone; but there was still love.

And now, as she waited for him, while Betty banged a thin imitation of a popular air on the piano, and Alan chanted the words in a voice already uncertain, she felt toward John something that had seldom touched her before—pity. Perhaps it was born of compunction; she had not played the game fairly, just now, when she had told Betty . . . yet she would, she would—this time she would make him.

She glanced at the clock; he was late tonight. The odor of broiling steak came from the kitchen—and John hated odors. She went out of the room to see to it, but in the hall she thought she heard his step on the porch. She paused—expecting the familiar turning of the latchkey; then some undefined impulse sent her to the door. John was there, on the doormat, holding on to the side of the door, breathing heavily.

"Why, my dear!" she began; and instantly he straightened up, smiled at her, came in. Betty flew into his arms, and Eleanor went back to the kitchen.

All through dinner she stole surreptitious glances at him, trying to decide whether he was really paler than usual, whether there was really a look of pain in his eyes. Self-reproach smote her; could there be anything the matter with him,

could he be ill? Then she told herself that it was imagination; he was just as usual, teasing Betty, questioning Alan, glancing at herself now and again for the mute sharing of enjoyment in their children.

She must brace herself for the struggle that she was determined to carry through this one time, to victory; she would.

As they left the dining room John's hand touched the side of the door again, as it had the outer one—as if he were an old man; then he went to his accustomed chair, and Betty perched herself on the arm of it.

"Daddy," she began at once, "I'm going to dancing school! You'll let me, won't you, daddy?"

John laughed and pulled one of her curls. "Dancing school! Seems to me you dance pretty well now, Puss!" he said.

"Yes, I know I do," said Betty, never unconscious of her attainments, "but this is different. Anne and Peg are going. And all the girls. You'll let me go, won't you, daddy?"

Eleanor, covertly watching, saw his face subtly darken, as though the faintest of faint clouds had brushed across it. "We'll have to see about it, Puss," he said, in a voice that sounded weary. And Eleanor, afraid to risk more, said:

"Betty, I know you haven't studied your lessons yet! Trot upstairs, baby—daddy's tired tonight."

For once John did not take the child's part when she begged for a few minutes more; when they were alone together he sighed and put his head back against the chair. Again Eleanor's heart smote her; perhaps, after all, this was not the right time.

"You are tired tonight, aren't you, dear?" she asked.

He hesitated. "O—a little. It's eyes closed, and again the unaccustomed pity, or compunction, touched her.

"Hard day?" she asked.

"A little."

"Anything wrong?"

He opened his eyes, and his look frightened her; never in all their years together had she seen just that expression in them. What was it? Yearning—pain—appeal—what?

"John!" she cried, and went to him.

He drew her down, kissed her. "Eleanor!" he whispered.

She was frightened. "Why, dear, what is the matter? John—please tell me! Has anything gone wrong? Don't you feel well? What?"

He stood up, slowly, like an old man, seemingly having to raise himself by the arms of his chair. But he laughed.

"That's what a rather long day does to a man, my dear! Not a thing's wrong, except that I am a little tired, and I don't feel like working tonight."

"Then I don't think you ought to!"

He smiled down at her quizzically. "Must! Must, old lady! Got some papers to read over—and if you don't mind, I'll go upstairs, in case anybody should run in. Mind?"

So it was all right! And she need not, tonight, take up the coming struggle that she was going to carry through to victory. Poor John—that he should have brought them to the place where there need be a struggle at all, that he should have made himself weary and old before his time, that he should. Ah, poor John, indeed! And tonight, tired out, hating to work, when surely he need not! Going reluctantly to the unwelcome task, like a boy.

But men were just boys, anyway, when they were their real selves, and not like the grubbing, hoarding creature that he—but she put all that quick thought from her, and bade him go up to his work, even laughed at his reluctance, promised not to disturb him. He pursed his lips in the funny, crooked smile she had seen so seldom of late, and went out; she heard his slow tread on the stairs—and it used to be so quick! Later she warned the children not to disturb him, and thought from the silence overhead that he must be intent upon his papers. Yet, when at last she went up, he was already in bed, and apparently asleep.

The new day carried the three of them off to their accustomed task; but, in the quiet house, going about her usual morning duties, Eleanor felt herself no less strong in her determination because of the postponement of the battle. For that, she knew, it would be; and she was going to win. This time, yes, this time surely, she was going to win. Alan should have his school, Betty her dancing class and her pretties; she herself should have the clothes she wanted and really needed; and even John should no longer wear his shabby old overcoat and worn shoes, and he should smoke all he wanted to.

She had finished her work, and

Will She Grab His Fine Duds and Wear 'Em?

That's the Question Confronting a Clever Female Impersonator and a Dainty Girl Acrobat Who Met in a Queer Way and Are About to Marry.

"And I'm Ruth Budd, playing on the same bill with you in an acrobatic rope test."

So that was the romantic beginning, five years ago, of a love affair which has recently culminated in an engagement, with a marriage six months ahead.

And the whole affair has given rise to much speculation. Many of those who have seen Karyl Norman as "The Creole Fashion Plate" at Keith's theater have been greatly fooled. Several have not suspected him of being a man. His high tenor voice is falsetto for stage purposes.

slippers, and will his lovely Spanish shawl disappear mysteriously from the wardrobe in his dressing-room?

Indeed much trouble can arise if he goes to the theater, washes the cigarette stains from his hands, whitens them with liquid powder, adjusts a black curly wig and then shouts for a dainty, fluffy bit of feminine apparel and finds it missing.

But five years of courtship have dispelled any doubt in their minds as to the success of their marriage and they have become immune to the humorous speculations of their friends. Those on the in-



This is Karyl Norman, about as he looked when he met Ruth Budd at the masked ball in Melbourne.

By Mary Rennels

HE hailed from Cleveland, O., and he from Baltimore, Md.; yet they met in Melbourne, Australia!

Now place any two young people thirteen thousand miles from home and let them meet in the seductive clime of Australia 'mid a lot of gayety and brilliant settings and 'tis enough to put a quiver in Cupid's bow. But in this case, even that was not enough. The fates were facetious, therefore they were generous.

In Melbourne it is a custom to hold a "community masked ball" on Saturday night, to which is invited all of the city and any visitors and strangers within its walls.

On this night that fate was engineering, the ball was unusually brilliant. The revelers were dancing, laughing, jesting, when suddenly a lull fell on the merry-makers.

They stepped aside, gazing with interest and curiosity on a latecomer. She was a little thing, stunningly petite, wearing a wicked gown of glittering black sequins and jet. Her skirt was slashed to the knee and showed a flash of silken hosiery, encasing a shapely calf. The train of her gown swished around her feet. Her short, black, curly locks were bound back with a beautiful pearl headband. Her arms and shoulders glistened white and bare under the glare of lights and her eyes flashed a radiant fire through a little black mask she wore.

There were gasps of approval and a wave of comment as the young lady strolled slowly through the hall, looking right and left, apparently a bit bored and desiring the company to dispel her loneliness.

Suddenly a young chap detached himself from the onlookers, came forward and bowed. He was medium in height, his hair was light and his scant costume of leopard skin gave full view to his muscular arms and shoulders.

The audience was extremely pleased with the pair. Romance hung heavy in the night air. 'Twas a good match it seemed—so the onlookers turned to their affairs and let them dance, apparently greatly interested in one another and obviously quite satisfied with their meeting.

THEN struck the hour of twelve! "Unmask," came the order.

'Mid cheers and shouts of recognition throughout the hall the pair had drawn away from the crowd. Slowly the young



Here is Karyl again as he appears in "The Creole Fashion Plate."

Above—Ruth Budd doesn't look like a boy here, but she did when she wore the leopard skin at the masked ball.

Karyl Norman certainly doesn't do any female impersonating when he's away from the footlights. Here he is landing on the other fellow's chin.

girl raised her mask. Her almond-shaped, brown eyes snapped merrily and mischievously. She looked into the bewildered eyes of her escort and crudely said:

"I'm glad that's over. I need a shave and a cigarette!"

There was a gasp, not a very manly one, from the light-haired Don Juan. "Oh-o-ooh," he murmured effemately, "Who are you?"

"Oh, I'm the Creole fashion plate playing here in vaudeville next week. Just thought I'd see how I could get over off stage."

The young fellow was quiet for a moment. Then slowly he raised his mask. Two blue eyes danced with glee, dimples found themselves in chin and cheek and a very feminine bit of humanity smiled and said:

He wears ingenue clothes like a little flapper. He has adopted the mannerisms of a woman to an unbelievable degree.

IT IS difficult to think of him as the head of a household, the strong hand that rules the goings and comings of a devoted wife and writes the checks for butter and eggs. He seems too exquisite a bit of femininity to loll around the house in a bathrobe and slippers with an ugly pipe and the other paraphernalia of the married man.

And the thought arises—will Mrs. Norman want to wear his clothes? Will the gorgeous creations of jet, sequins and lace cause trouble in their household? Will she snatch his beautiful hats and wear them herself? Will he storm and fuss because he cannot find his silver

side know that the romance is quite like no other. These two are not stage folk away from the footlights. Karyl is a muscular, aggressive young fellow and Ruth is a dainty, ladylike bit of a thing.

It was mother who made them wait until now before marrying and daughter Ruth tells why.

They have both worked hard, each year getting a spot higher on the bill until today they are headliners. Ruth Budd is recognized as an artist in her line and Karyl Norman is one of the best female impersonators on the stage.

And as the story books go, they are to be married June 13, and sail to Europe on a honeymoon, where they will fill a few engagements and return to tour the states. Mr. E. F. Albee, head of the Keith circuit, has granted them a special dispensation—they are to be booked on the same bills and thus travel together. Even industry bows before romance.

When Miss Budd was at Keith's not long ago it was suggested to her that her engagement proved the theory that opposites attract. She is muscular, aggressive and forceful, physically and personally. Karyl Norman, when impersonating the weaker sex, is naturally timid, dainty and effeminate.

But Miss Budd claims that is not the case. She says that these dispositions are reversed off stage. Karyl is manly both in appearance and manner. He goes in for all sorts of athletics and there is no trace of the femininity he portrays so successfully.

Nevertheless, the marriage offers a new angle to the eternal wrangle about clothes that generally prevails in the domestic circle. In this case, after the wife has taken what she wants, not out of his pockets, but out of his wardrobe, it will be the man who will sigh:

"Confound it, I have nothing to wear!"

Do You Think There Is Such a Rush in a City? Then Spend Saturday Night in a Country Town

Even Regular Buggies Being Drawn By Regular Horses Can Be Seen, But There's the Hum of Activity That Gives Lie to Old Vaudeville Chestnut.



By Fuzzy Woodruff

HE vaudevillian stands before the drop curtain that separates him from the full stage where the next act is being set as he entertains the audience. Technically he is "working" in one," which in reality means that he is working to keep the crowd from yawning until real and actual entertainment can be provided.

He gazes on the drop curtain, which depicts a street flanked by stores of various denominations. The scene shows no persons passing into the stores, nor does it disclose persons passing out of these painted marts of trade.

Whereupon, the vaudevillian, being a vaudevillian and encumbered by tradition, remarks as has every vaudevillian under similar circumstances since vaudeville was called "variety," "A-ha! A busy day in—" The name represented by the blank being the name of the nearest country town to the city in which the vaudevillian is appearing.

The vaudeville audience evinces great satisfaction, for vaudeville audiences are like vaudevillians—they are ruled by tradition. They have been taught to laugh at this jest from the time they were cradled in vaudeville.

THEY do not pause to reflect and get the really keen humor of the vaudevillian's remark. They do not know that he is indulging in the finest sort of satire at the expense of the city. They do not know

that while thousands and thousands of persons have seen thousands and thousands of city stores as idle as a stamp clerk the day after Christmas, there is no one who has ever beheld a country store that wasn't doing business from the moment its doors were opened until the very moment that the doors were being closed, while the last customer cut himself a plug of eating tobacco and paid therefor after he and the proprietor had jointly emerged into the stillly night outside.

Now this isn't a dissertation on vaudevillians. If it were the pages would be filled with dashes and stars and other insignia of strong and unprintable language. The thought that I am trying to bring home is that we are a conglomerate mass of egotistical chuckle heads when we indulge in our favorite theme of discussing our frenzied city life and laugh at the inactivity of life where the tall grass grows.

I don't know but what a man lives in deep, abysmal and enduring ignorance of what bustle, energy, and achievement really mean until he has spent at least one Saturday in the dull inertia of a country town.

Some weeks ago, I had the pleasure of banging away at some birds down in south Georgia. The birds did not suffer tremendously, and I enjoyed myself hugely. However, as the week drew to its close, I wasn't a bit disheartened when my host

suggested that "we run into town tomorrow."

I had no question in my mind but that the run into town meant a run into Atlanta, but Atlanta has different nomenclature in the country. There it's the city. The term, town, is applied to that center of civilization where weekly trade in farm products, political gossip, gossip that isn't political, and everything in a business line not done by mail order catalog, is transacted every week-end.

WE MADE an early start. The flivver's lights were casting an eerie glow on a stretch of road that looked preternaturally white as we rattled away toward the center of civilization.

"He must have a lot of business to transact, starting this early," I remarked to myself, and then as I must have my jest though it be an ancient one I said to myself "or must want to get back early to keep from missing his weekly bath."

But if he had a lot of business or was anxious to preclude the necessity of belonging to the great unwashed for another week, there were plenty of people who likewise had a plethora of affairs or anxiety for ablutions.

That white road wasn't crowded in the sense that a city street is crowded during a traffic jam, but it wasn't lonesome, particularly after the sun at last peeped over the shadowy pines on the hill range to the east.

Lumbering ahead, we saw and soon passed a cotton wagon of the old school with three bales piled behind a pair of mules with harness in a great state of disrepute. The negro driver was wide awake and conversational, particularly to the mules, while wife and progeny, scattered all over the cotton, seemed to be in a fair

ing head humbly draws the farmer and his wife with the market baskets full of eggs in the back of the buggy and a can of milk back there, too, and he mourns the fact that the farmer has forgotten the smart turnout with which he won his bride and the farmer's wife has forgotten the noble animal her swain was handling when her heart first fluttered.

We reach the straggling outskirts of the town. The sun is just beginning to shine in a whole-hearted sort of a way, but already we can see signs of activities. Breakfast has long since been disposed of and housewives are sweeping front porches and there is a cackling of poultry doomed to grace Sunday dinner tables in back yards.

IN THE town, we pull up at the hitch rack, for though the rack has become obsolete, tradition has fixed the habit of farmer folk halting beside it. The rack looks badly in need of actual patronage. It has the pale appearance of desertion. Disease has made it food for worms just like brave Percy. My companion has business in the courthouse, some such matter as the looking up of title to land that is to be purchased or sold and I am permitted to loaf and observe.

There are a round dozen stores about the square, three or four of them dealing in general merchandise. A couple sell farming implements. There is a drug store and a barber shop and a run down at the heel establishment that seems to specialize in antiquated peanuts, for the peanut roaster is in evidence on a pretty barren floor and the roaster does not seem to have seen usage these ten years. A dilapidated bunch of wilting bananas hangs on the outside and there is a sign that "superior wiener" are to be had at 5 cents



huge men, accompanying motherly-looking ladies, devour ice cream.

way of being smothered from the vast number of antiquated shawls, coats, cloaks, mufflers, etc., with which they were adorned against the cold, for the morning was still snippish and the negro has never become acclimated even to the balmy winters of Georgia.

There had been a flurry in the New York cotton market and that flurry was reflected way down on this south Georgia road, for we passed not a few cotton wagons and in all of them the farmer folks were driving briskly to sell and realize.

THE very air was brisk and business-like as we rattled along the road. The horse and mule had pretty largely disappeared, but cars were visible every half mile or so. A rakish looking one that had seen heavy and reckless wear was laid up undergoing some sort of minor automobile surgery on the side of the road. The curtains were up and the surgeons gave but scanty acknowledgement of the invariable morning greeting.

They were the representatives of the new business, the great manufacturing interest that has been transferred from the heart of industrial districts to the isolated places of the hills. Right at that point it was likely that later in the day some important business would be transacted that would be concluded, perhaps, in the courts or the jail houses the following week.

And now we get a touch of old times. There's a regular buggy actually being drawn by a regular horse, a horse that shows signs of a day when it could hold its head proudly and step a mile with the best of them along the road. But gone is that day, and the good animal with hang-

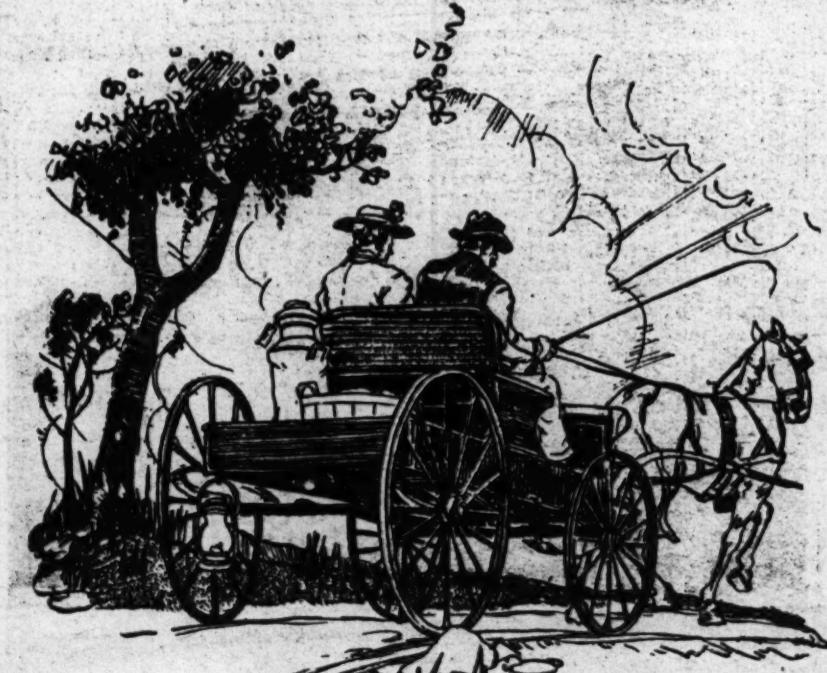
each on the inside, but the very wiener look cold and disconsolate.

A few despatching looking tillers of the soil in patched overcoats that had obviously been government property during the late unpleasantness, and who run largely to sparse whiskers and plentiful chewing tobacco stains on their habiliments are there. They are all indulging in conversation, soda crackers and cove oysters, to which latter article of diet they seem peculiarly addicted. I have never discovered the reason, but it is an unfailing truth that no matter how prosperous and progressive a country town may be, there is always the dejected store that is being patronized by dejected patrons who eat cove oysters with an avidity that must bring joy to the jolly oysterman's heart.

BUT there is no dejection in the other marts of trade. In front of one store there is the liveliest sort of traffic going on in questionable looking bulk meat to which the colored patronage is being drawn by a terrific whanging on an iron triangle. The sale of this meat is being diversified by equally brisk traffic in a particularly virulent looking candy that the negroes seem to be buying with a reckless abandon.

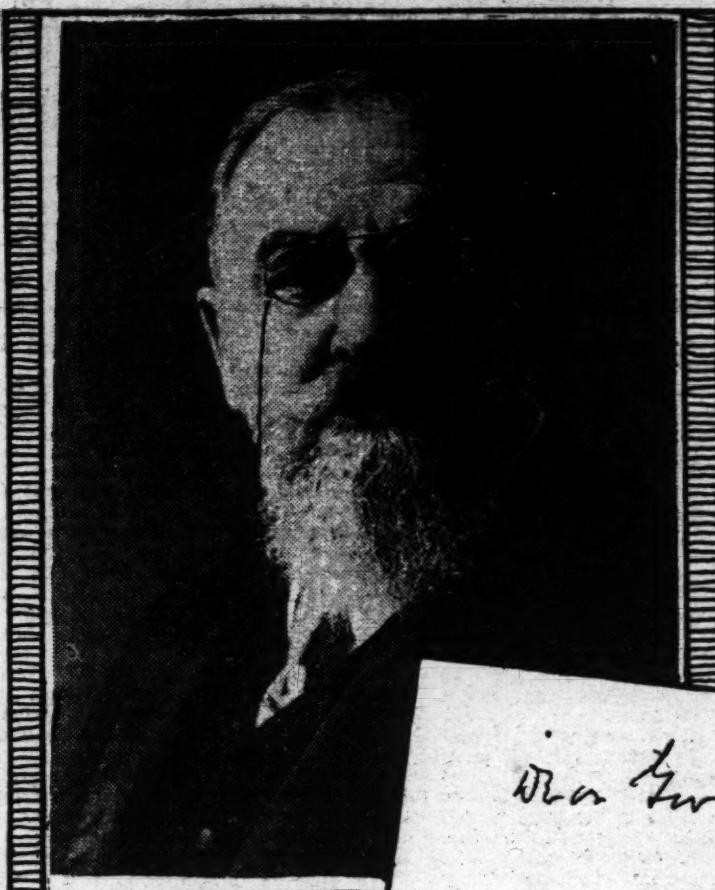
The bacon and candy will be transported back home after the day's business is done, for the negro coming to town comes with but one idea of dietetics and that idea is to consume fried fish that is even now sending its aroma over the entire square from the stand where an an-

(Continued on Fourteenth Page.)



There's a regular buggy actually being drawn by a regular horse.

THE PEACE—Written From the Personal Papers



Leon Bourgeois, leading French apostle of the league of nations. Right: Penciled memo to Mr. Wilson from Colonel E. M. House.

By Raymond Stannard Baker,

Designated for This Work by the Former President.

CHAPTER III.

HERE is a kind of mysterious potency, a symbolism of action and power, in a great document. Here are the words set down; here the point outlined!

Such a great document was the president's original draft of the covenant of the league of nations. I remember the surcharged atmosphere of the Crillon hotel when the word went round that this document had been at length distributed. Who had it? What was in it? It had been secretly printed, with the single word "covenant"—a word the president liked—upon the cover. In it was set forth, concretely for the first time, what the president meant by the proposed league of nations, and in certain mysterious "supplementary articles" he also developed his ideas regarding some of the specific settlements. He had sent this document to various of the leaders in order to get their reactions.

It is easy enough to accept general principles—all the world pays homage to the phrase "disarmament" or "limitation of armament"—but the real fight begins with the concrete application of those principles. Thus it went instantly around Paris—by a kind of wireless telegraphy not known to Marconi—what the Americans really meant by the reduction of armaments as expressed in the fourth of the fourteen points, "to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

Article IV of the president's mysterious new covenant contained the terms of a program that cut at the very root of continental power and safety. Among other things, compulsory military service was to be abolished, not only in Germany, but everywhere—"all the powers subscribing to the treaty of peace." The manufacture of "munitions and implements of war by private enterprise or for private profit" was to be forbidden. "Full and frank publicity as to all national armaments" was to disturb the cornerstone of secrecy upon which, under the old system, military preparation had always rested. And, above all, there was a new standard of armament proposed: that of "domestic safety." It was as though Samson had given a first shake to the pillars of the Temple!

The storm broke at once; private conferences were held by the president, notably one with the alarmed premier of Italy, Orlando; another in which the whole subject of the covenant was discussed with Lord Robert Cecil and General Smuts, and the discussion opened up soon afterward both in the council of ten and in the important league of nations commission. For article IV of the covenant based upon point 4 laid bare what was undoubtedly the fundamental problem of the peace conference; the prob-

lem of the safety of nations and by what means it was to be made secure.

THE FEARS OF THE NATIONS.

THE great war had shaken the old world into ruin; old habits and relationships had broken down; and each nation, feeling its very existence in danger, flew to arms to protect itself. A great fear prevailed. Each nation had reverted to a primitive reliance upon its own sword. The sword of France was its army, and the army rested upon the institution of compulsory service. The sword of Britain was her navy and her power upon the seas.

Therefore, the proposal to limit armaments struck at the very roots of European safety. When it touched land armament it set France and Italy a-shiver; when it touched naval armament, the British Empire shook, and every small nation in Europe, fearful of its neighbors, was in deadly fear lest, if it be not permitted to keep up a large army, its very existence be endangered.

It would have been the wildest folly, as the president clearly saw, to propose any real disarmament without setting up some new guarantee of safety in place of it, which would relieve the fears of Europe, restore confidence. He proposed only what many thoughtful men had proposed before him, and what the American colonies had achieved, a guarantee of safety based upon common agreement, backed by force if necessary, in which the nations could trust; in short, a strong co-operative league of nations.

But the president, like most Americans—for America had never been thoroughly frightened—did not fully realize until he arrived in Europe how enormously exaggerated were the fears and how precarious the safety of Europe; how every discussion, for example, where France was concerned, got back to a question of French security.

It was borne in upon him at every conference, the press was full of it, the very atmosphere reeked with it. As M. Clemenceau expressed it in the council of ten (secret minutes Jan. 30):

M. CLEMENCEAU said that the French were the nearest neighbors of Germany, and could be at all times, as they had been in the past, suddenly attacked. France realized that Great Britain had responsibilities in all parts of the world, and could not keep the whole of her strength concentrated at one point. America was far away and could not come at once to the assistance of France. If the league of nations and the peace of the world were to be established, it must not begin by placing France in a perilous position. America was protected by the whole breadth of the ocean, and Great Britain by her fleet.

French Attitude On

The Struggle for the Limitation of Armaments—American Principles and French Fears—The Problem of Compulsory Service.

FRANCE PRESENTS HER OWN CASE.

AT every turn, also, the concrete evidences of what war meant to France were ready at hand; the visual demonstration of their reasons for being afraid:

M. CLEMENCEAU: . . . But the fact must be faced that during four years of war the countryside of France had been devastated and subjected to the worst kind of savagery. . . . He wished to repeat what he had already said, namely, that the fortune of war had been such that neither American nor British territories had suffered, while the territory of France had been so ravaged

ing and unanswered questions—threatening because unanswered—stands waiting for the solution of matters which touch her directly, intimately and constantly, and if she must stand alone, what must she do?"

Here the president was putting the problem of the French as eloquently as they themselves put it; but his proposal for meeting it was wholly different from that of the French. When reduced to its last analysis the French saw safety only in military armament, an armed nation or an armed alliance; while the president saw safety only in a co-operation of nations, "which will make it necessary, in the future, to maintain those crushing armaments which make the peoples suffer almost as much in peace as they suffer in war."

The French position at Paris was set forth and defended with matchless ingenuity and obstinacy. No matter what belonged to, or whether he was a statesman, a soldier, a diplomat or a financier, he was first of all French—100 per cent French!—and moved straight ahead securing French safety. Foch had a military plan of safety, Bourgeois a diplomatic plan, Loucheur and Klotz an economic plan (but the co-operation between them was perfect), and Clemenceau was the supreme strategist of the entire campaign. If the French did not achieve all they sought at Paris, it was not for lack of sheer intelligence!

The French had their entire program worked out before the peace conference met. They were the first to place their memoranda in the president's hands. No other nation approached them—unless it was the Japanese!—in diplomatic preparedness or singleness of purpose. The British seemed not prepared at all; always appeared to live from hand to mouth, diplomatically speaking, and yet never lost a trick, while the Italians were so divided in their inner councils as never to strike any clear note.

MARSHAL FOCH'S MEMORANDA.

AMONG the president's papers is Marshal Foch's detailed memoranda on the military aspects of French safety, dated January 10 (two days before the first session of the peace conference) and signed with his curious, sprawling "F. Foch"; so also is the Bourgeois plan for a league of nations, and certain early memoranda, concerning the economic aspects of French safety.

Marshal Foch wishes to hold the Rhine as the "common barrier of security necessary to the league of democratic nations," and in order to do this he demands that "the powers of the entente . . . be organized henceforth on a military basis to render possible the timely intervention of the other states which are the defenders of civilization." His league would, in effect, be a continuation of the alliance of the allied powers that won the war, with

Article 3.

President Wilson called attention to the use of the word "never" in the second paragraph of Article 3. In his opinion, that word would cover all future time, and if that were intended, some permanent machinery would have to be set up to ensure the execution of the conditions therein set forth.

MR. BALFOUR suggested that President Wilson's point would be met by substituting the word "not" for "never".

(It was agreed that paragraph 2 of Article 3 should read:—

"The number and strengths of the units of infantry constitute maxima which must not be exceeded".)

(Were read and accepted).

Articles 4 & 5.

M. CLEMENCEAU said that Marshal Foch had proposed the following text in substitution of the one which had been previously reserved by the Supreme War Council:—

"The number of Employés or Officials of the German States, such as Customs House Officers, Forest Guards, Coastguards, must not exceed that of the employés or officials functioning in 1913."

The

"Never" becomes "not" in the terms for Germany's military strength. Minutes of the Council of Ten.

and Under Direction of WOODROW WILSON

Limiting Armaments

The Story of the Paris Conference as Written by Mr. Baker
From Documents Supplied by Him by the
Former President.

a strong unified military force holding the Rhine.

When M. Bourgeois, a scholar, a diplomat, long a distinguished leader, and once premier of France, introduced the French plan for a League of Nations (in the League of Nations Commission, two weeks later), it was found to harmonize completely with Marshal Foch's military plan. It filled in the details of the organization behind the line of defense. It provided for an international army and navy, with a permanent staff to see that this force was kept up to standard and to prepare plans for its speedy and effective use. So far from forcing the abolition of compulsory military service, it provided for the possible adoption of that principle by the entire world, for it permitted the international body to require a member state to adopt compulsory service on recommendation of the general staff.

Its emphasis was on fixing minimum rather than maximum limits upon armaments.

On February 7 the French economists set up the third leg of the tripod upon which French security was to rest. This was in a report of the disarmament of Germany by a committee of the supreme war council, headed by M. Loucheur. M. Loucheur was one of the able financial leaders of France and was serving in Clemenceau's cabinet as minister of reconstruction. This report proceeded upon the assumption that modern war rests upon an economic basis. In order, therefore, to be absolutely safe, the allies must not only impose military disarmament upon Germany with the control of the Rhine frontier, backed by an armed League of Nations, but Germany must also be disarmed or crippled economically. For here the French clearly recognized their inferiority. The Loucheur report called for supplementing military disarmament by a control of the arms and munitions factories of Germany to prevent rearming. Allied officers were thus to supervise German industry to see that military supplies were not produced. As a secondary proposal the Loucheur report called for the "absolute control by military occupation of . . . Essen and the principal Krupp establishments, the greater part of the Rhenish-Westphalian coal fields and the metallic industries which depended on these."

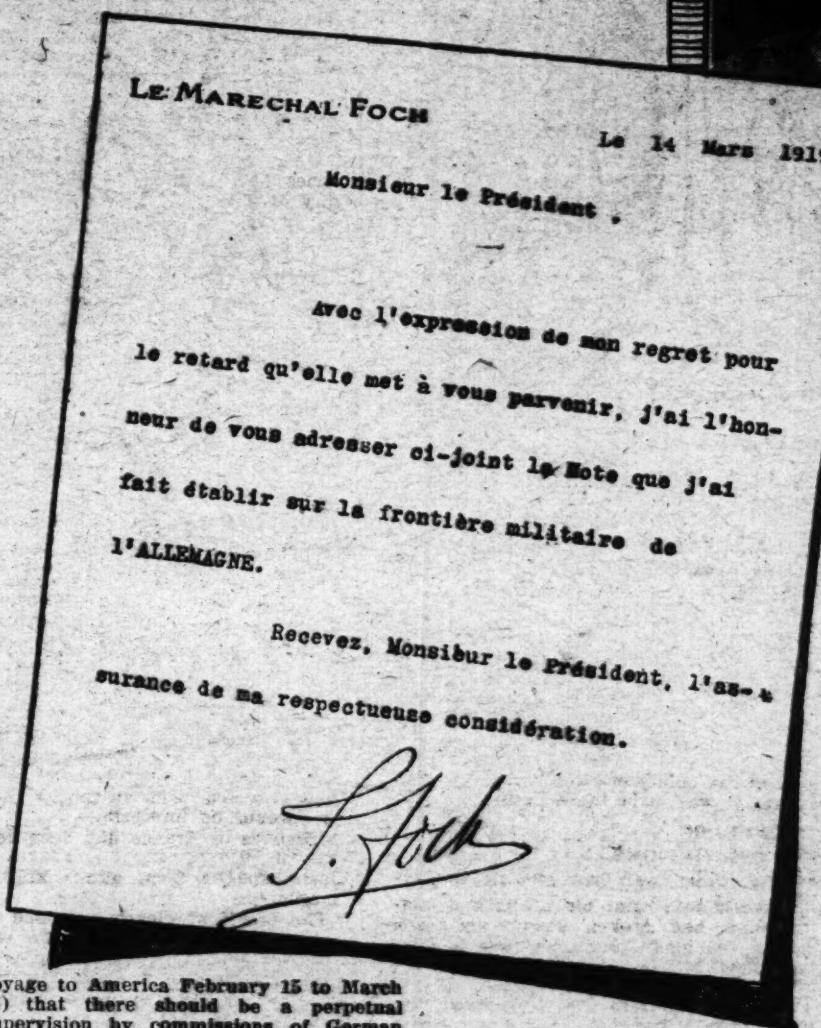
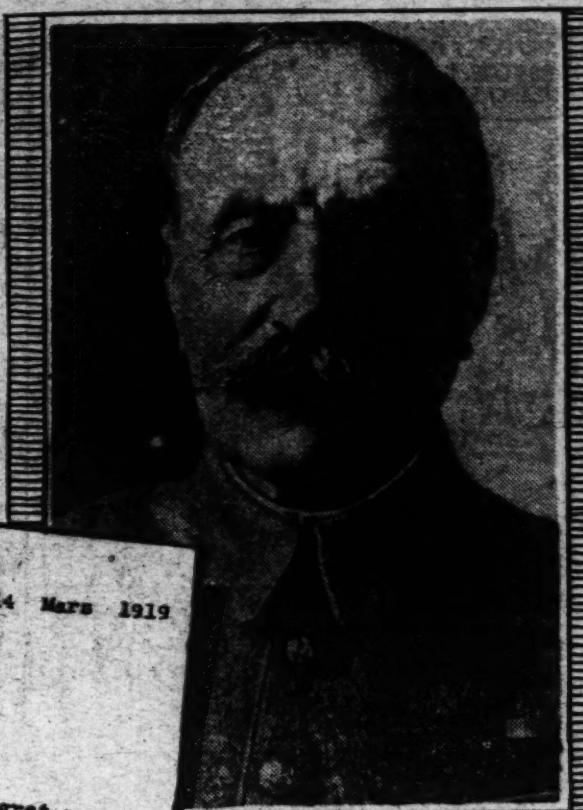
WILSON'S REJECTION OF THE PROGRAM.

PRESIDENT WILSON was vigorous in his expression regarding the findings of M. Loucheur, which General Bliss had also opposed when they were advanced earlier in the supreme war council. He even went so far as to call it a "panic program." Here is his exact comment: (Secret minutes, February 7):

President Wilson considered the recommendations contained in the Loucheur report to be a panic program. The report not only called for the surrender of big guns, which in his opinion should be given up, but it also went into details of aircraft and factory production . . . he thought that if officers were sent there they would get into trouble and would have to be supported by military forces.

While the Loucheur program was defeated by American and British criticism, yet the basic idea of crippling Germany permanently in an economic sense, as a guarantee of French security, lay deep

underneath the struggle for the permanent control of the coal of the Saar, the permanent control of the Rhine frontier, and the weakening of Germany in the Silesian districts. It was even directly proposed by the French during the month while President Wilson was absent from the peace conference, (on the



Marshal Ferdinand Foch, who had an important part in laying down the peace terms to Germany. Left: A message transmitted by Marshal Foch to Mr. Wilson at the conference.

cil of Four), that with "the German army reduced to a strength of 100,000 men, it was ridiculous to maintain an army of occupation of 200,000 men on the Rhine . . . It would cost 100,000,000 (sterling) a year if the burden were placed on the German exchequer and the result of this would be that there would be nothing left for compensation."

Indeed, the cost of this army of occupation since the armistice has been stupendous. Up to April, 1921, according to figures officially issued by the reparations commission, the totals are as follows in gold marks:

	Gold Marks
France	1,276,450,838
United States	1,167,327,830
Great Britain	991,016,859
Belgium	194,706,228
Italy	10,064,861

Yet the French consistently preferred these enormous expenditures for safety rather than for reconstruction. Of course, there is another aspect of this policy; for, by this method, bitterly and somewhat exaggeratedly described by Lloyd George in the argument of June 2, already referred to, "of quartering the French army on Germany and making Germany pay the cost of it," France gets back part of the cost, in passing it may be noted that Germany is now being taxed to support the militarism in France from which she has herself been absolved, though by no desire of her own.

Thus did the insatiable demand for safety operate in the economic field; and thus did the economists work together with the soldiers and the diplomats for the French conception of safety—although at the same time pursuing the irreconcilable aim of reparation.

All these elements in the French position must be borne in mind in order to understand the struggles over the limitation of armaments.

WHAT STANDARD OF ARMAMENT?

THIS singleness of devotion to the idea of French safety impaled France upon the horns of a hopeless dilemma, where she still struggles. For, if Germany was crippled and weakened economically, how could she pay the huge bill for reparations? Thus was France buffeted between her fear and her need—but the fear was then and has been ever since, the really dominating element. Distressing as was French devastation, France desired safety more than reconstruction. This was the inevitable logic of the military spirit, which is inspired by fear, and stimulates in a nation a greater concern for the weakening or destruction of her enemy than for her own recovery. For, if Germany was allowed to build herself up economically in order to pay reparations, she would at the same time re-establish her old predominant position as a power greater in population and with a more highly developed industrial organization than France, and, therefore, according to military logic, again dangerous to French safety.

This dilemma was strikingly illustrated by the controversy over the army of occupation. The French demanded that a great army remain stationed on the Rhine, the cost of maintenance to be borne by Germany. Time and again it was argued that this meant a reduction of reparation. In one of his slashing outbursts, Lloyd George said (June 2, Coun-

and a co-operation of Allied Forces, which cannot for a long time be reproduced. The abandonment to-day of this solid natural barrier, without other guarantees than institutions of a moral character and of distant and unknown difficulty, would mean, from the military point of view, the incurring of the greatest of risks.

The armies moreover know how many lives it has cost them!

The last page of the peace document prepared by Marshal Foch and sent to Mr. Wilson.

We come now to the detailed items of that struggle; and the first of these concerns the vital problem of a future standard of armament. What military force should a nation be permitted to keep?

President Wilson's original conception of a standard of disarmament as set forth in Point Four, was a reduction "to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety"—which will no doubt in the future, when the world is genuinely prepared to face the problem, be found to be the only safe standard upon which to base the mutual guarantee of an association of nations.

But when this drastic proposal came up for the first reading in the League of Nations Commission, February 6, the word "domestic" was at once pounced upon. France, Italy and Japan were all against that standard of land armament, even when counterbalanced by the guarantee of a League of Nations, and Great Britain was also probably uncertain as to what it meant in its possible application to naval armament. The actual objection in the meeting came from Baron Makino, the Japanese delegate. He suggested that the words "national safety" be submitted for "domestic safety," and this was

(Concluded on Page 14)

OH, DONALD, YOU LOOK
PERFECTLY GORGEOUS IN
THIS ONE. DON'T YOU
DEARLY LOVE PURPLE?

IF A HUSBAND HAS A RIGHT TO PRIVACY IN ANYTHING,
IT IS IN THE MATTER OF HIS PERSONAL ADORNMENT.
MANY A MATRIMONIAL HALTER HAS BEEN BROKEN
BY A NECKTIE.

THERE NOW, DARLING,
I'LL GET YOU ANYTHING
ON EARTH IF YOU ONLY
DON'T CRY.

IF YOU MARRY THIS FOP, YOU MAY
COUNT ON SAYING GOOD-BYE
TO PRETTY CLOTHES
WHEN YOU WEAR
OUT THE LAST
RAG OF YOUR
TROUSSEAU.

THE PRACTICAL JOKER IS THE LAST POSSIBILITY IN THE WAY OF A HUSBAND.

WHAT A LOT OF SIMPS!
SAY, MABEL, WHO
LEFT THE BOOBY-
HATCH OPEN?

NEVER EXPECT A HOMELY MAN TO BE IMPRESSED BY THE PULCHRITUDE
OF HIS DEFEATED RIVALS. BETTER BURN THE PHOTOGRAPHS.

MORE GOOD MEN HAVE BEEN DROWNED IN TEARS
THAN IN ALL THE RIVERS ON EARTH.

WITH THAT KIND OF A HUSBAND THERE'S NOTHING LEFT
FOR HER TO DO BUT TO GROW A BIGGER NOSE.

THE WOMAN WHOSE HUSBAND
FORGETS HIS ENGAGEMENTS, OUGHT
TO CARRY A LUNCH BASKET.

YES, DEAR, I KNOW
YOU ARE DOING YOUR
BEST, BUT MY FIRST
HUSBAND WAS SUCH A
BEAU BRUMMEL, ANY
OTHER MAN MUST
SEEM CLUMSY
BY COMPARISON.

IF YOU MARRY
A WIDOW, BE
SURE TO PICK
ONE WHOSE
FIRST HUSBAND
ABUSED HER.

AND, MY DEAR, I FORGOT
TO MENTION MY UNCLE'S
DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, THE
ELOCUTIONIST. YOU'LL
BE PROUD OF HER—

BEWARE OF THE MATE WHO BOASTS OF A FLOCK
OF DISTINGUISHED RELATIVES. THEY MAY COME
HOME TO YOU — TO ROOST.

WHAT TIME
IS IT, DEAR?

SAME TIME IT
WAS YESTERDAY
AT THIS TIME

A LADY OF CULTURE, A BRILLIANT CONVERSATIONALIST, HAS DRAWN IN THE
MATRIMONIAL LOTTERY A FELLOW WHO LAUGHS IMMORALITY AT HIS
PATHETIC CASE, THIS.

Stock Reviving Under Hand of Wizard Gloom

Companies Being Organized All Over Country for Stars—Now It's a Soviet Play Company That's Acting to Bring Crowds to Show-Houses and Actors' Salaries to Normal.

By Fuzzy Woodruff

GLOOM, that has settled over the theatrical world since the definite collapse of the present season in New York as well as on the road, is reviving movements looking toward the organization of stock companies throughout the country.

The idea has caught hold even in New York where the Theater Guild is planning to open a repertory theater where a suitable stock company will be provided for a succession of stars such as Arthur Hopkins, Richard Bennett, Margaret Anglin, Arnold Daly, Joseph Schildkraut and Lester Longman.



A theater has already been leased in Detroit for the same purpose, with the promoters pointing out that the idea has been successful everywhere in Europe and could be successful in America.

As a matter of fact it was successful in America for many, many years. Before the war between the states there was hardly a town of any pretensions that didn't have its own stock company to form the background for visiting stars, who would stop off for varying engagements, lasting from one week to several months.

The people who have the best interests of the theater at heart have long ago recognized that something revolutionary must be done for the provinces. They point to the fact that the increased salaries of actors, brought about by the equity, the tremendous outlay of money that managers must make for unionized stage crews, and the exorbitant cost of railroad travel, has practically made it impossible for attractions of merit to be sent on the road.

PROVINCIAL patronage may be gulled to a certain extent by advertising of "original New York productions," but once gulled they are not going to bite again readily. As a result, the old line theatrical patronage is being slowly but surely won away from the legitimate drama.

I don't know that Atlanta is ready for repertory. When the fact is considered that Walter Hampden played here to less than a corporal's guard, at the same time furnishing the dramatic treat of the season, and was followed by the "Greenwich Village Follies," who did business despite the fact that it was one of the most atrocious things ever palmed off by a press agent, the conclusion is natural that Atlanta is pretty well satisfied with conditions, particularly as we have had a good percentage of excellent attractions.

ANOTHER plan devised to stimulate interest is the soviet company. One of this type was formed by Wilton Lackaye. The actors were all stockholders. They worked for just exactly what they could draw into the house and were accordingly willing to cut prices. Speaking of this venture, Mr. Lackaye said:

"There are two contributing factors. In the first place there is a scarcity of money. People who are still employed are not earning the large salaries of last year and therefore cannot afford amusement at high prices. The other cause my colleagues and I in this co-operative company believe to be the adherence of managers to the bedroom farce idea. Theater



patrons like to feel assured before entering a playhouse that the production is clean and inoffensive.

"We believe we have solved the problem for the playgoer. To begin with, we have made an unprecedented reduction in seat prices. On Monday and Tuesday evenings and Wednesday afternoons the best seats in this theater are available for \$1.50 and there are hundreds of others to be sold for from 50 cents to \$1. And for the remainder of the week, holidays included, we ask only \$2 for the best seats, with

the other prices still prevailing for the cheaper seats. Thus we get at the root of the difficulty—the playgoer's purse.

"As for the plays we intend to give, 'Trilby' is a notable example. This drama is as enthralling as any ever written, yet is so clean that it appeals to children as well as their elders. All our subsequent productions will be of the same type whether they be old or new plays."

Mr. Lackaye has as his associates in his new stage movement, Miss Charlotte Walker, George Nash, Edmond Lowe, Harry Mestayer, Ignacio Martineti, Frank Doane, Joseph Allen, Miss Jeffreys Lewis and Carrie Radcliffe.

AN announcement that should be pleasing to Atlanta is that Otis Skinner is travelling this way with his new production, "Blood and Sand," a dramatization of one of the innumerable novels of Ibanez of "The Four Horsemen" fame.

There is no doubt about it—Mr. Skinner, who is unquestionably the foremost American actor, is bringing along his

original New York company, including Catherine Calvert, the cinema actress and



beauty, who is his leading woman. In the company also is Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner, the daughter of the star, and declared to be an inheritor of her father's talents.

IN their desperation, the managers are reviving everything that once smacked of success. William Faversham is being put out in "The Squaw Man" again, while even "In Old Kentucky" was brought to life in New York with the eminent Jack Johnson playing the old darkey part.

Questioned as to why all the old ones

were being foisted on the public, it is related that Daniel Frohman observed with a calm but biting philosophy that the producers are like the farmer when the family complained that it was impossible to eat the chipmunk that was served for supper.

"It may be impossible, all right," was his conclusion, "but where are you going to get anything else? I can't." That is the position of the manager today. He



can't get anything else. Producing plays in his business. He doesn't pick out the poor ones on purpose. He gives chipmunk to the family because he can't get anything else."

In the Realm of Music

Mary Garden, After Eleven Years, to Reappear in Title Role of Salome.

By Louise Dooly

HE mid-winter panorama of music all over the country is having its dramatic features, just as any properly conducted panorama ought to have.

Chief of these is the reappearance after eleven years, of "Salome," the Richard Strauss opera, with Mary Garden in the title role. The suppression of this opera at the Metropolitan, on its first production in the country, will be remembered by a great many people who have forgot other productions at the Metropolitan, which were much more important from the standpoint of musical influence. The viewpoint of people has changed considerably in those eleven years. Whether for better or worse depends on individual opinion. But it is rather remarkable that when "Salome" was again presented after eleven years, this time in Chicago, the police did not forbid further performance, but public taste will apparently accomplish before long, in less dramatic style, what the law took into its hands on the former occasion.

A typical comment is that of the critic of The Daily Tribune, who said: "After witnessing 'Salome' again, I am divided in my mind whether to be more enraptured over the gorgeousness of Richard Strauss' score or appalled over the frightful insanity of Oscar Wilde's play." After confessing to "having felt a bit squirm after the curtain went down," the critic goes on to report that "just as logical as was the progress of the drama was the presentation of 'Salome' by Miss Garden. It was relentless and ghastly. There are no words to tell of her savagery, her beauty, the terrifying fascination she throws over her victims and her audience as well. The orchestra down below wreaking wonders under the baton of Giorgio Polacco, Miss Garden picturing psychopathic nightmares up above—everything else in the operatic scheme must seem flat, stale and unprofitable after this work is digested."

MARY HACKETT, in The Evening Post says:

"'Salome' was and still remains a sensation. The American public will doubtless demand to hear it a certain number of times from natural human resentfulness at having been forbidden to form their own judgment. But having shown their independence and satisfied their curiosity, they will find that here is a thing foreign to their mode of thought. Why did Strauss shackle his music to this cadaver?"

All concede that as far as Mary Garden is concerned, her interpretation of "Salome" is one of the strongest pieces of work she has ever done.

OF LESS sensational interest, but high lights among artistic successes are those of Galli-Curci, in "Travini" and "Lucia," at the beginning of the season with the Chicago Opera company, and the first appearance this season, of Lucretia Bori, with the Metropolitan, Bori's first big success taking place as Mimi in "Bohème."

WHEN it is learned that Leo Ornstein and Ethel Leginska gave a recital together in New York, one's principal sensation is obliged to be that of wonder that these two temperaments (the polite term) should have progressed through rehearsals harmoniously enough to have reached the stage of actual public performance.

JOHN ALDEN CARPENTER, one of America's most serious composers, has given the musical world somewhat of a jolt, in his ballet pantomime, "Krazy Kat," which was recently given its first performance by the Chicago Symphony orchestra. Critical comment admits that it was good jazz, although, naturally, it pokes fun at Mr. Carpenter, that he should give his valuable time to music which is a standard so much lower than Mr. Carpenter has for many years set for himself.

ALBERT COATES, the English conductor, is back in this country for some guest performances, brought about by the excellent impression he made on a similar visit last year. The New York Symphony orchestra was his instrument in his first performance this season.

THE number and excellence, by the way, of the symphony orchestras, which the United States is now supporting, is one of the most significant and heartening things about the future of music in America. No less constructive a condition is the increasing effort, in many cities, where there is an orchestra, to show the children the pleasure and profit such music has in store for them.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, took a unique step, which has worked out successfully, to make its orchestral concerts popular. The directors of the orchestra association wrote what they call "Low-brow" notes, to a number of Cleveland people, who were not subscribers to the concerts, and who had shown no interest. These letters, according to the manager, were expressed in a popular vernacular, in order to give the perfectly good minds of these people something familiar to which to pin their attention, and to take away the fear of the unknown. One of these "Low-brow" notes was introduced this way:

"It has often occurred to us that the only other piece of collective human machinery that could be compared to a symphony orchestra in its perfection of technic is a baseball nine. You will agree with us on the particular merits of inside baseball if you are what is known as a 'fan,' but we would like to add to your fanning propitiaries by calling your attention to the inside working of a symphony orchestra. With a little initiation, we believe that you will soon be convinced that for smooth execution of the collective human brain, there is nothing in the category of our mundane activities that can hold a candle to the symphony orchestra."

"Instead of nine men 'up on their toes,' here are ninety—the Speakers, Ruths, Cobbs of their profession—all of them out

for season records, and every man of them not only 'on his toes,' but also on the tip of the conductor's baton. We consider this a first rate fanning proposition, in the ocular as well as the aural sense, and we have an idea that as soon as any one knows the position of the piccolo and the tuba as well as he knows those of the shortstop and first baseman, he will get the symphony habit. We are enclosing a diagram of the players and their positions."

Then follows a description of some of the program numbers. Concerning movement of a Beethoven symphony, the document says, in part: "It is to be sure an 'earful,' but it is a good red-blooded message, and the composer drives home his text in the first movement with Rooseveltian power."

CONCERNING a Debussy piece, "Clouds," it is said: "When one hears it, it is not difficult to imagine oneself lying prone on the ground and gazing upward into the azure to watch the floating softness of the clouds, with their solemn march, dissolving in gray tints lightly touched with white."

This kind of publicity paid.

OUT in Denver, they have organized what they call Chamber Music parties. Sixty-five couples belong to the club which enjoys them, and professional musicians form the Chamber Music quartet. There will be twelve concerts this winter, and they will take place at the homes of twelve of the members.

THE "Love of Three Oranges," Prokofieff's fantastic opera, has been produced by the Chicago association, and it is declared to be one of the most amusing burlesque operas of the day. The Musical Courier describes it as "a fairy tale in strange settings and stranger music. Prokofieff, who had written not only the music for his opera, but also the words, showed unmistakable marks of genius besides a witty pen. The opera abounds with good humor, and though the novelty is not a 'Barber of Seville' nor a 'Hansel and Gretel' nor a 'Coq d'Or,' it is an extremely interesting work. Prokofieff does not laugh nor even smile as would a Rossini or an Humperdinck. His laugh is coarse instead of subtle, the real humor of the Cossack, chuckling outwardly with spasms of contagious hilarity, the composer seemingly enjoying in his music his jokes."

OUR sister city, Nashville, has organized a musical league, the purpose of which is more and better music, especially for children, and co-operation with Nashville's Symphony society.

A NEWS note in The Musical Digest tells of an interesting demonstration in London, of a new double keyboard piano, the invention of Emmanuel Moor, given recently at Oxford.

Look at What's Here!—It's the "New Art"



"Male, female, and perfume," this is titled. Which proves that all people of colorful characters and many-angled minds are partial to perfume. At least that appears to be what the artist is intimating.

HAS Germany gone raving mad? We are constrained to ask, after having looked over the strange "new art" advertisements now appearing in German magazines, some of which are reproduced here.

Can you guess what they mean? Neither can our feeble mind. But we are informed on good authority that these pictures are ads for everything from afternoon gowns and perfume to spiritualism and printing.

You just look at the picture and "feel" what it means. It's "expression." Unless you are "kultured" it isn't for you.

Any American business man who wants some of the "feeling" new German art in his advertisements can order some from an artist by the name of Walter Kampmann, Berlin, S. W. 47, Wartenburgstrasse 24.

Walter committed all these, he did. They just bubbled up from the bottom of his esthetic soul. Right from the depths. And he gave 'em to the world for keeps.

Danke schon, Walter.

The large, strong picture at the right is a perfumery ad. Can't you just smell it, Sadie? Take a whiff, folks. That's all right, you're more than welcome. It's a futuristic portrait of a man and woman engaged in smelling. Utterly and absolutely.

Yes, don't they!

The big middle picture at the bottom is an ad for a poster-art printing company. It looks like a wild man in a canoe paddling up a mountain peak. Life, movement, activity, inspiration and all that, but it means "Come to us and let us do your printing if you dare."

Next to it is an ad intended to attract people to a spiritualistic gathering. Just gaze at those goggly, one-eyed ghosts. Can't you see clearly into the t'other world when you study this picture? Tables tipping, weird knocking,



We give up. This ad has a meaning all its own, but it's so jealous of its meaning that it keeps it to itself. It staggers us to contemplate. Maybe it's a home-brew party invitation.



Walter Kampmann is advertising himself rather his services. He has three chins, eye and some queer ideas, one would gather. his art is not for everyone.



An ad for a printing company, this is. Don't ask whether or not he did it with a compass or a ruler.

spirit photography, etcetera? Ooooooh! The flesh runs! Walter! You put a feeling into this one. Walter's two ads for himself are some pumpkins.

Advertising That Germany Has Gone in For



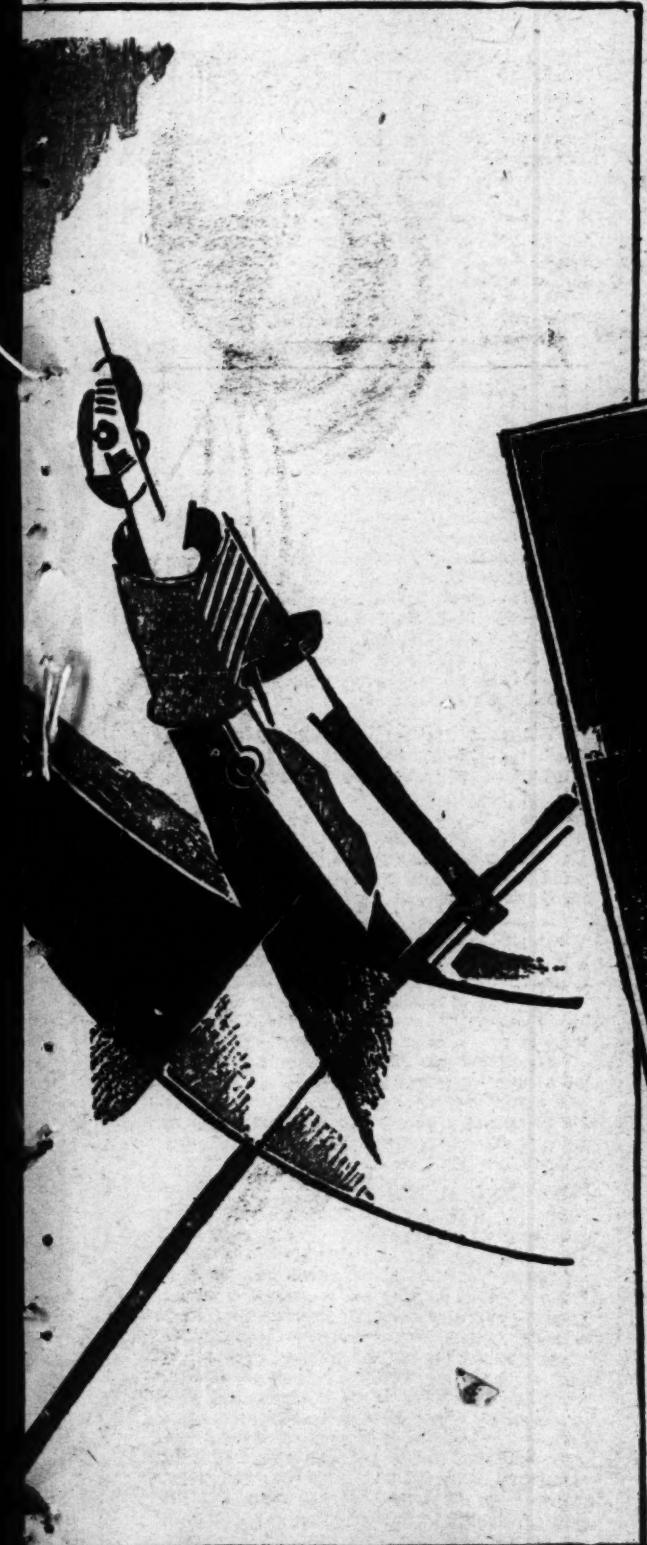
An advertisement for afternoon tea frocks and dance gowns. Two ladies sip tea. The soul of one is a colored square, the other a circle.



This is an expressionistic picture. We guess it's a hat ad. Frankly, you never can tell.



Another portrait of the artist by himself. Favorite subject with all of us. He is drawn in another mood here.



The science of spiritualism you see in this picture in all its mysteriousness. Do you get it? The void and all that? Immortality and eternity and the fartherness of the universe in time and space?

what kind of a bird you are now. And you don't care who knows it, either, do you?

Your pictures tell the whole story, Walter. Crammed with character, meaty with meaning.

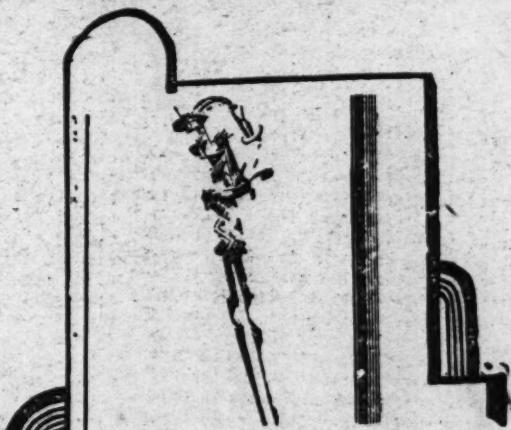
Maybe American artists of the futuristic school may get something out of this page of German expressionism. We hope they do. As for the rest of us, the common people who do not understand, the general "feeling" that Kampmann's "art" gives us is a vast one of flabbergastedness and pique at our rummkopfedness.

Gee, we're 'way behind Germany. Let's hurry up or they'll reach the crazy house before we do.

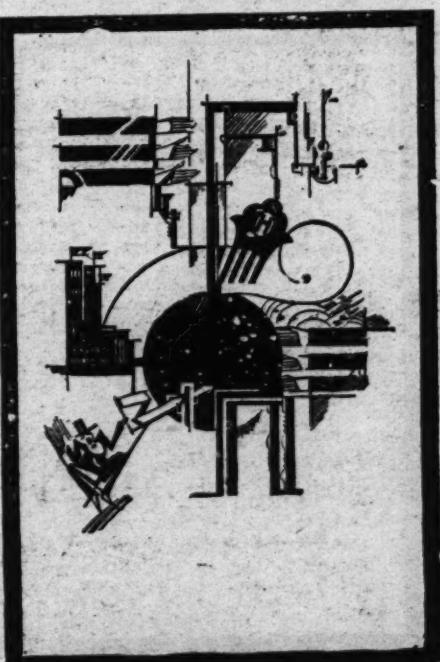
for any more details. Use your ductile brain and figure out

The two single head portraits on this page. My, Walter, you gotta nice round head. Those lines and curves all about you must be ideas, dreams, visions, ecstasies. We know

Sniff, sniff! This is a picture of perfume. How breathily it breaks in all its exquisite odoriferousness upon our nostrils! Can't you feel the draft in your olfactory organ?



Another li'l perfume ad for the ladies, as conceived by Walter Kampmann.



"Persuasion" or "Bargain Counter," we would name this 'un.

: The Peace :

(Continued From Page 9.)

adopted and so appears in the final draft of the treaty.

"National safety" as against "domestic safety" represented a weakening of the president's original idea; but in that tumultuous time, before the league was organized, national safety loomed as an overwhelming problem. But the change in wording let in the whole array of French argument and appeal for her own national safety and a hopeless effort to determine what military force was sufficient for national safety, when each nation was its own judge of what was necessary to its safety.

M. Bourgeois was quick to seize upon the change in wording to emphasize his demand that the new standard of "national safety" not only demanded strong national armament but a league of nations with an international control of armament and a general staff.

One of the bitterest controversies of the entire conference developed around this difference between the American view and that of the French.

The French advanced still another proposal designed to insure their own safety—a doctrine of special risk—that some nations (France particularly), owing to their geographical position, were more exposed to attack than others and that, therefore, they should be permitted a larger armament than others, or be protected by special guarantees. It was the logic of this "special risk" that, later in the conference, led to the agreement, upon a special Anglo-American treaty to come to the defense of France in case of attack by Germany. In the president's view this was a better method of temporarily calming French fears than the adoption of any of the various military guarantees obstinately demanded by the French. At least it was a method of peace and co-operation.

President Wilson, strongly supported by Lord Robert Cecil, opposed the French idea of international armament. He saw in it, as he said, a method of "substituting international militarism for national militarism," and the whole idea of control was repugnant to him.

WOODROW WILSON'S CONSTITUTIONAL CLAIM.

"No nation," he said, "will consent to control. As for us Americans, we cannot consent to control because of our constitution. We must do everything that is possible to insure the safety of the world. . . . I know what France has suffered and I know that she wishes to obtain the best guarantees possible before she enters the league, and everything that we can do in this direction we shall do, but we cannot accept proposals which are in direct contradiction to our constitution. . . . The only method by which we can achieve this end lies in our having confidence in the good faith of the nations who belong to the league. There must be between them a cordial agreement and good will."

But the formidable Bourgeois, though voted down in the commission, never surrendered in his main contention and kept bringing up his proposal for a military league in various forms, directly and indirectly; and when he failed to make his point, final French acceptance of the American-British form of the covenant was, in part, conditioned upon the special guarantee by America and Great Britain, in order to quiet French fears, until "the league itself affords sufficient protection," to come to the support of France in case of attack by Germany.

But if the allies refused to adopt the president's standard of disarmament as applying to themselves, if they whittled down as much as they could the American program, yet when the problem of disarming Germany arose, they applied both the principle and the program almost literally—for it seemed, in that case, perfectly reasonable. On February 12, President Wilson thus stated the program as pertaining to German disarmament:

Disarmament contained two elements—(1) the maintenance of an adequate force for internal police; (2) the national contribution to the general force of the future league of nations. . . . All we need contemplate was the amount of armed force required by Germany to maintain internal order and to keep down bolshevism. . . . In general he felt that until we knew what the German government was going to be and how the German people were going to behave, the world had a moral right to disarm Germany, and to subject her to a generation of thoughtful ness.

So it was that the ideal standard was applied to the enemy, compulsory service abolished, the army reduced to a police force of 100,000 men, and the navy to a mere basis of defence. Moreover, as a concession to the French demand for international control which had failed of acceptance as a general proposition, Germany's armaments are subject to investigation at any time by majority vote of the league of nations, even after her admission.

So much for the struggle over a stand-

ard of disarmament; we come now to the equally bitter controversy over the terms in the program, and the first and most important of these was the proposal to abolish compulsory service. Here were the exact terms of the program as President Wilson originally wrote it:

As the basis for such a reduction of armaments, all the powers subscribing to the treaty of peace of which this government constitutes a part, agree to abolish conscription and all other forms of compulsory military service, and also agree that their future forces of defence and of international action shall consist of militia or volunteers whose numbers and methods of training shall be fixed, after expert inquiry, by the agreements referred to in the last preceding paragraph.

This proposal cut at the very root of the continental military system; and yet the president was here only giving the commonplace American interpretation of the principle of point four, asking that the world accept the traditional American (and British) policy of volunteer armies as contrasted with conscript armies. Germany had been the originator of the modern practice of compulsory service, and it had become the highest expression of the military spirit. He was proposing a wholly different practice, not theoretical, but the traditional method of the English-speaking races. Later the proposal, as applied to the smaller states, was to be known, in the discussion of the council of four, as the "American-British proposal" as contrasted with the "French-Italian proposal."

CONSCRIPTION IS RETAINED.

PROTESTS were made at once; one of the earliest by Orlando, of Italy. We know exactly what Orlando told the president, for we have it in his own words, used later, in the council of four (May 15):

As I then explained to President Wilson, Italy would not be able to raise an army by voluntary service. Such a system would be too difficult in its application, since the whole tradition of the country is against it. Consequently, the Italian army would have to be organized on a basis of compulsory service.

It appeared also that the French held exactly the same position.

Even though the president's proposal looked only to the future, when the league of nations should be functioning, and provided that the plans formulated should be binding when and only when unanimously approved by the governments signatory to this covenant—which might be a long way off—yet the Italians and French were fearful even of discussing the principle as concerning themselves; though they later agreed, with reluctance, to the application of it to Germany and Austria.

These considerations were brought up in the more formal conference with Lord Robert Cecil and General Smuts. Both of these men shared the strong aversion of English-speaking races to the idea of compulsory service, but both also recognized the practical difficulty of securing the support of France and Italy to a future co-operation of the nations with so strong a provision regarding compulsory service. In the revised draft of the covenant, therefore, the provision regarding compulsory service became Article 8, and was thus whittled down:

It (the executive council) shall also inquire into the feasibility of abolishing compulsory military service, and the substitution therefore of forces enrolled upon a voluntary basis, and into the military and naval equipment which it is reasonable to maintain.

But even this device of mere inquiry was too strong for the French, and when the article came up for the first time in the league of nations commission (February 6), which met in the evening in Colonel House's large office in the Crillon hotel, we find M. Bourgeois rising quickly to object. He did not wish even the possibility of abolishing compulsory service to be discussed.

This position was further developed by Signor Orlando, of Italy, and M. Larnaudie, the other French delegate, and, finally, in order to meet this determined opposition even to the mention of compulsory military service and yet keep a door open for future action by the league of nations the president proposed the following substitute:

The executive council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament, and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the body of delegates.

In short, the president here throws the whole power of initiating action in the matter of limitation of armament into the hands of the future league of nations. While this proposal was adopted at the moment, it did not, by any means, close the discussion, and the final wording of the proposal was reached only after much controversy and the introduction of the idea of "special risk" so vigorously de-

manded by the French. Here is the wording as it finally appears in the treaty:

The council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several governments. Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years. After these plans shall have been adopted by the several governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the council.

But the abolition of compulsory service was forced upon Germany! And it may, indeed, prove to be one of the real gains at Paris—this destruction of the practice in the citadel of its origin. It will undoubtedly have far-reaching economic as well as military results; for a million of so young men will be working in industry in Germany while a corresponding million or so are marching and learning to shoot at the expense of the state in France and Italy.

REAL GAINS FOR DISARMAMENT.

A REAL gain was also made in the matter of publicity as a factor in the limitation of armaments. Publicity, in President Wilson's first draft of the covenant, had formed one of the cornerstones of the program. "There shall be full and frank publicity as to all national armaments and military and naval programs." Here again French fears presented an obstacle. M. Bourgeois argued that so long as certain powers (he meant Germany) remained outside the league, it would be folly to let them know the military secrets of those inside; and even when they came in, one must not trust them too far. What he wanted was publicity regarding the German armament, but not the armament of the allied nations. Finally, "full and frank publicity" became "interchange of information" among themselves—a more limited proposal, but an advance over anything in the past. The final clause of the covenant upon this subject reads as follows:

The members of the league undertake to exchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval and air programs and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

In the matter of manufacture of munitions of war by private enterprise, though the president did not secure his full program, yet there is an advance over anything in the past. The president had taken a positive stand on this subject in his original covenant. "The contracting powers further agree that munitions and implements of war shall not be manufactured by private enterprise or for private profit." This occasioned considerable discussion; it would place weak nations, with little industrial development, at the mercy of great nations. The provision was cut out of one draft of the covenant, restored in another by the president's motion, and it finally appears in the treaty as follows:

The members of the league agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of these members of the league which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

Not only are there these gains in dealing with concrete aspects of the problem of disarmament, but the treaty sets up machinery which has been used to bring the subject of limitation of armaments to the attention of the whole world. This provision is in Article 10 of the covenant, which was originally presented (by Lord Robert Cecil) as a compromise with the French demand for an international general staff. It provides that "a permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the council on the execution of Articles 1 and 8, on military, naval and air questions generally." This permanent commission was named at the Rome meeting of the council in May, 1920, and its first work was not to draw up plans for the use of league forces, as the French desired, but to set up inquiries regarding limitation of armaments as the council is empowered to do under Article 8.

DISARMAMENT IS CONDITION OF PEACE.

ANOTHER important general gain lies in the formal acknowledgement by all the nations signatory to the treaty that the general limitation of armaments is one of the conditions of the peace. This originated in a proposal by President Wilson on April 26 for a preamble to the military, naval and air clauses of the treaty, which now appears on page 78 of the document. This was the colloquy in the secret minutes:

PRESIDENT WILSON suggested that it would make the naval, military and air terms more acceptable to the enemy if they were presented as pre-

paring the way for a general limitation of armaments for all nations.

M. CLEMENCEAU said he would like to see the formula before he agreed.

The president drew up the preamble in the following words:

In order to render possible the initiation of general limitation of the armaments of all nations Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow.

General Bliss regards this as one of the most important provisions in the treaty. "In all good faith and honor," he said in his address at Philadelphia, "these (twenty-seven nations and Germany) have pledged themselves to initiate as soon as practicable a general limitation of armaments after Germany has complied with her first obligation."

But the greatest gain of all, potentially, was in securing the adoption of a new instrumentality in the league of nations for guaranteeing the safety of nations, thereby relieving them of the necessity of keeping up great armaments to preserve their own safety. This is the root of the problem of national safety. Once accepted and used this would represent the most fundamental factor of all in reducing armament. To have got the league through and to have brought all the allied nations into it without admitting the poisonous element of the French armament plan, and thus extending rather than curtailing the military organization and armament, was in itself a great achievement, although purchased at the sacrifice of part of the actual disarmament program.

Such are the provisions of the treaty of Versailles; the basis arrived at in Paris for dealing with the problem of limitation of armaments. The main problem discussed in this chapter has been that of land armament, with which France was chiefly concerned and in which American principles and program came most directly into conflict with French fears and needs; but there were also other vital problems of disarmament, notably naval armament where British, Japanese and American interests appear, disarmament of small nations, methods of dealing with the new instrumentalities of war, and, finally, the problem of arming negroes, all of which will be treated in the following chapters.

(Continued Next Week.)

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Saturday Night

In a Country Town

(Continued From Page Seven) client mammy is presiding over a skillet and a charcoal furnace.

In the general merchandise stores the business is fast and furious. It is not a bargain counter rush though. The country purchaser doesn't believe in advertised bargains. The idea of barter is uppermost in his mind. Always he must get a price lower than the price originally asked before he can trade.

BUT now the trading suddenly ceases. A bell clangs, but it is not the bell of alarm. It is "The" hotel's summons to the faithful to feed. Those who are prosperous walk sedately to the hotel. Some of the farmers return to their wagons or Fords for cold collations. The more dejected agriculturalists return to cove oysters. The negroes revel in fried fish.

The hotel is of pine clapboards and the tablecloth is red on a substratum of oil cloth. In the dining room are pictures of gigantic apples peacefully surrounded by grapes and of a hunting dog who has just retrieved a particularly fine partridge. The guests are always invited by the buxom looking landlady to indulge in the luxury of a shining china wash bowl into which the water is poured from an oaken bucket by means of a gourd and the jack-towel is always clean to start with and the soap supply limited.

DINNER disposed of and the landlord given his six bits, which he receives gloomily and gives change for leisurely, the center of town is once more attacked.

Now the town achieves a holiday aspect. The drug-store is crowded. Huge men, generally accompanying motherly looking ladies, devour ice cream like their lives depend on it. A checker contest on the sidewalk draws a tremendous crowd. Crops and politics come in for equal discussion. Maybe there's a noticeable hegira to the spot behind a feed barn, where certain emptied flasks betoken the fact that Saturday has not lost all its pristine glory.

And so dusk approaches and with it the cranking of flivvers and the hitching of teams and the shouting of farewells. Lights appear in windows and lonesome and lonely I find myself alone in the railroad station. The agent looks tired and becomes more worn after he informs me that the 6:10 will be in at 6:40, and I sit me down to wait for its lonesome whistle and the rush of the engine that will bear me back to the dullness of the city and my Saturday night bath.

HERE COMES THE BRIDE

by *Corinne Lowe*

EW YORK.—(Special Correspondence.)—In the days of our mothers a wedding gown used to go off like a rocket. It was so separated from the clothes of every day, so intensely ceremonial in its contours and texture, that it could seldom be mustered out for post-wedding service. At times it was made over, but this remodeling was so patent you could always tell what one flippant young bride called an "alter-ation."

Today the wedding gown is usually an intensely wearable garment. This is due to the fact of an expanded range of fabric possibilities and to our modern tendency toward making the dress for the important day a reflection of other modes. Of course, we are fortunate in the latter respect. For our every-day modes, borrowed from classic drapes, from long waisted medieval gowns, and from either Spanish or Second Empire full skirted fashions, are infinitely better adapted to the pageant of the bridal procession than were the every-day fashions of, say, 1900.

For today's page I have selected a medieval gown of silver cloth adapted from a model of Lanvin's. I selected this with what I admit to be a mental bias. To my mind there is nothing more stately, more fitting to the drama of the day, than these medieval gowns. Yet by choosing this mode one pays no toll to Hymen. For the gown when dismantled is perfectly adapted to any ordinary function.

The model opens in front to show the same silver lace forming the cuffs of the

A BRIDE in silver cloth and silver lace is attended at the left by a matron of honor in blue satin draped with lavender lace, girdled with silver metal, and wearing a hat of silver cloth decked with gray uncured ostrich tipped with silver. At the right a bridesmaid in rose taffeta, with appliqued flowers of the same material, establishes a relation between the other bridesmaid in blue taffeta, trimmed a little differently with the same flowers of self material, by a lavender taffeta hat and a bouquet of violets. Both gowns have a touch of silver thread on their trimming. All attendants wear long white glace gloves.

long, tight sleeves, and revealed by the shortness of the skirt in the back. Silver cord marks the natural waist line, while a wide girdle of self material dipping down in front produces the emphasis on the moyenne contour. A cowl collar is used here, but for this may be substituted, of course, the more conventional bateau shaped neck line. In conjunction with the gown is a cloud of white tulle fixed to a wreath of orange blossoms in a design which recalls poignantly, as the dress itself, the Florence where Botticelli painted and the De Medicis held their court.

This same frock may be carried out, of course, in other materials. A white satin brocade, for example, would be beautiful. However, the "silver wedding" has been pushed forward twenty-five years, and every season there are more brides who decide upon the glittering metallic cloth in preference to white. Frequently the silver is confined merely to trimming, however, witness to which fact is found in numerous lovely white tulle frocks made in Second Empire style which introduce silver ribbon to edge bodice and skirt flounces. One of such

frocks, inspired by a model from Lanvin, has a quaint bertha defining the off the shoulder line, and this is encircled by a garland of tiny silver rosebuds made of ribbon and repeated at the hem of the long, wide skirt.

These Second Empire bridal frocks nearly always have short sleeves—often of the puff variety. In other modes, however, one observes a growing inclination for the long sleeve. In this connection one recalls the beautiful wedding gown which was designed this autumn by Poiret for his niece. This gown, echoed here in America by several fashionable establishments, had a long, rather tight fitting corsage with a bateau neck line and a circular skirt which, gathered over the hips, nearly touched the floor. The sleeves were long and bell shaped, and they flared over puffs of white mousseine, reaching well down over the wrist. But the design of this frock was really subordinate to the material, which was a marvelous piece of white satin brocade in which doves appeared in relief bolder than the floral design where they were entrenched.

This mode points not only to the long

sleeve, but to the circular skirt. This latter, like spring, is coming slowly down our way. And it is undoubtedly true that many April brides are bound to appear in this mode.

The veil and its fastening leave us free nowadays for much self-expression. One of the most popular fashions in this accessory at present consists of the Spanish comb in white over which is draped—in a way picturesque as the mantilla of Barcelona—the long tulle veil. Sometimes the comb is supplanted by a stiff piece of lace imitating its contours. Another mode—and this was suggested by M. Poiret—is to fit the veil closely to the head by means of orange blossoms and then, permitting the face to show through an opening in the veil, drop a front length of tulle to the hip line. In the back, of course, the veil is as long as the skirt.

For the bridal party velvet has registered just as strongly as it has at other social events. Thus, Miss Adelaide Kip Rhinelander was attended at her marriage last month by a maid of honor in dark red velvet and by six bridesmaids in king's blue velvet. All of these wore hats, shoes and stockings to match, and even the ribbons tying their bouquets were included in this harmony. However, many brides continue to insist upon more variety, and for those of this mind we suggest the costumes shown today. This color scheme has been worked out in the orchid tones, which will probably always be favored for the wedding party. The bridesmaids' frocks may be of either taffeta or faille.

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THE CONSTITUTION'S NOVEL-A-WEEK

Trailin'

By Max Brand

CHAPTER I.

ALL through the exhibition the two sat unmoved; yet on the whole it was the best wild west show that ever stirred the sawdust in Madison Square Garden and it brought thunders of applause from the crowded house.

The smaller, brown as if a thousand fierce suns and winds had tanned and withered him, looked up at last to his burly companion with a faint smile.

"They're bringin' on the cream now, Drew, but I'm going to spoil the dessert."

The other was a great, gray man whom age apparently had not weakened but rather settled and hardened into an iron-like durability; the winds of time or misfortune would have to break that stanch oak before it would bend.

The wild riders who provoked the scorn of the smaller man, whom his companion, Drew, addressed as Werther, were now gathering in the central space; a formidable crew, long of hair and brilliant as to bandannas, while the announcer thundered through his megaphone.

"La-a-a-dies and gen'mun! You see before you the greatest band of subduers and breakers of wild horses that ever rode the cattle ranges. Death defying, reckless, and laughing at peril, they have never failed; they have never pulled leather."

"From the wildest regions of the range we have brought mustangs that never have borne the weight of man. They fight for pleasure; they buck by instinct. If you doubt it, step down and try 'em. One hundred dollars to the man who sticks on the back of one of 'em—but we won't pay the hospital bill!"

The announcer was bellowing: "These man-killing mustangs will be ridden, broken, beaten into submission in fair fight by the greatest set of horse breakers that ever wore spurs. They can ride anything that walks on four feet and wears a skin; they can—"

Werther sprang to his feet, made a funnel of his hand and shouted: "Yi-i-ip!"

If he had set off a great quantity of red fire he could not more effectively have drawn all eyes upon him. The weird, shrill yell cut the ringmaster short, and a pleased murmur ran through the crowd.

"Partner," shouted Werther, brushing away the big hand of Drew which would have pulled him down into his seat, "I've seen you bluff for two nighs hand running. There ain't no man can bluff all the world three times straight."

The ringmaster retorted in his great voice: "That sounds like good poker. What's your game?"

"Five hundred dollars on one card!" cried Werther, and he waved a fluttering handful of greenbacks. "Five hundred dollars to any man of your lot—or to any man in this house than can ride a real wild horse."

"Where's your horse?"

"Around the corner in a 26th street stable. I'll have him here in five minutes."

"Lead him on," cried the ringmaster, but his voice was not quite so loud.

In a little less than five minutes the doors at the end of the arena were thrown wide and Werther reappeared. Behind him came two stalwarts leading between them a rangy monster. Before the blast of lights and the murmurs of the throng, the big stallion reared and flung himself back; the two who led him bore down with all their weight on the halter ropes. New York burst into applause.

The fury of the stallion, searching on all sides for a vent but distracted from one torment to another, centered suddenly on this slender figure. He swerved and rushed for the barrier with ears flat back and bloodshot eyes. There he reared and struck at the wood with his great front hoofs; the boards splintered and shivered under the blows.

As for the youth in the box, he remained quietly erect before this brute rage. A fleck of red foam fell on the white front of his shirt. He drew his handkerchief and wiped it calmly away, but a red stain remained.

For the slender young fellow in evening dress at whom the stallion had rushed a moment before was stripping off his coat, his vest, and rolling up the stiff cuffs of his sleeves. Then he dropped a hand on the edge of the box, vaulted lightly into the arena, and walked straight toward the horse.

CHAPTER II.

It might easily have been made melodramatic by any hesitation as he approached, but with a business-like directness, he went right up to the men who held the fighting horse.

He said: "Put a saddle on him, boys, and I'll try my hand."

Werther looked at him anxiously; then his eyes brightened with a solution. He stepped closer and laid a hand on the other's arm.

"Son, if you're broke and want to get the price of a few squares just say the

word and I'll fix you. I been busted myself in my own day, but don't try your hand with my boss. He ain't just a buckin' boss; he's a man-killer, lad. I'm tellin' you straight. And this floor ain't so soft as the sawdust makes it look," he ended with a grin.

The younger man considered the animal seriously.

"I'm not broke; I've simply taken a fancy to your horse. If you don't mind, I'd like to try him out. Seems too bad, in a way, for a brat like that to put it over on ten thousand people without getting a run for his money—a sporting chance, eh?"

"What's your name?" asked Werther, his small eyes growing round and wide.

"Anthony Woodbury."

"Didn't know they came in this style

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Bard, standing erect, forgot to touch his weapon, but Sally had produced a ponderous forty-five with mysterious speed.

east of the Rockies, Woodbury. I hope I lose my thousand, but if there was any betting I'd stake ten to one against you."

Anthony Woodbury shook his shoulders back and stepped toward the horse with a peculiarly unpleasant smile, like a pugilist coming out of his corner toward an opponent of unknown prowess.

"Take off the blinder," he ordered.

It was Werther who interposed this time with: "Look here, lad, I know this boss. The minute the blinder off he'll be up on his hind legs and bash you into the floor with his forefeet."

But taking the matter into his own hands Woodbury snatched the coat from the head of the stallion, which snorted and reared up, mouth agape, ears flattened back. There was a shout from the man, not a cry of dismay, but a ringing battle yell like some ancient berserker seeing the first flash of swords in the melee. He leaped forward jerking down on the bridle reins with all the force of his weight and his spring. The horse, caught in mid-air, as it were, came floundering down on all fours again. Before he could make another move, Woodbury caught the high horn of the saddle and vaulted up to his seat.

The first touch of the rider's weight sent the stallion mad, not blid with fear as most horses go, but raging with a devilish cunning like that of an insane man, a thing that made the blood run cold to watch. He stood for a moment shuddering, as if the strange truth were slowly dawning on his brute mind; then he bolted straight for the barriers. Woodbury braced himself and lunged back on the reins, but he might as well have tugged at the mooring cable of a great ship; the bit was in the monster's teeth.

At the last moment the stallion swerved and raced close beside the fence;

some projecting edge caught the trousers of Woodbury and ripped away the stout cloth from hip to heel. He swung far to the other side and wrenched back the reins. With stiff-braced legs the stallion slid to a halt that flung his unbalanced rider forward along his neck. Before he could straighten himself in the saddle, the horse reared and came down on rigid forelegs, yet by a miracle Woodbury clung, sprawled down the side of the monster, to be sure, but was not quite dismounted.

Another pitch of the same nature would have freed the stallion from his rider beyond a doubt, but he elected to gallop full speed ahead the length of the arena, and during that time Woodbury, stunned though he was, managed to drag himself back into the saddle. The end of

the race was a leap into the air that would have cleared a five-bar fence, and down pitched the fighting horse on braced legs again.

Then followed a bewildering exhibition of such bucking that the disgruntled cowboys forgot their shame and shouted with joy.

Still the rider clung. His head rocked with the ceaseless jars; the red-stained lips writhed back and showed the locked teeth. Yet, as if he scorned the struggles of the stallion, he brought into play the heavy quiet which had been handed him as he mounted. Over neck and shoulder and tender flanks he whirled the lash; it was not intelligence fighting brute strength, but one animal conquering another and rejoicing in the battle.

The horse responded, furiously he responded, but still the lash fell, and the bucking grew more cunning, perhaps, but less violent. Yet to the wildly cheering audience the fight seemed more dubious than ever. Then, in the very center of the arena, the stallion stopped in the midst of a twisting course of bucking and stood with widely braced legs and fallen head. Strength was left in him, but the cunning savage mind knew defeat.

Woodbury slipped from the saddle and gave the reins to Werther.

Werther held forth the handful of greenbacks. The conqueror braced himself against the saddle with a trembling hand and shook his head.

"Not for me," he said. "I ought to pay you—ten times that much for the sport—compared to this polo is nothing."

"Take the horse," said Werther, "because no one else could ride him."

"And now anyone can ride him, so I don't want him," answered Woodbury.

Then on him fell, as it seemed, the approaching shadow of the big gray man

and he looked up with something of a start into the keen eyes of Draw.

"Son," said the big man, "you look sort of familiar to me. I'm asking your pardon, but who was your mother?"

The eyes of young Woodbury narrowed and the two stood considering each other gravely for a long moment.

"I never saw her," he said at last, and then turned with a frown to work his way through the growing crowd back to his box.

The tall man hesitated a moment and then started in pursuit, but the mob intervened. He turned back to Werther.

"Did you get his name?" he asked.

"Woodbury. Anthony Woodbury."

"What's wrong with that name?"

"Nothing. Only I'm a bit surprised."

And he frowned with a puzzled, wistful expression, staring straight ahead like a man striving to solve a great riddle.

CHAPTER III.

John Woodbury, smoking his pipe by the big fireplace, rose as the door opened and his son entered the library.

"Hello, Anthony."

"Good evening sir."

John Woodbury gestured his son to the chair he had been occupying. Anthony hesitated, but then, like one who obeys first and thinks afterward, seated himself as directed.

"Hi-m," rumbled John Woodbury, and looked about like one who has forgotten something.

"Anthony, I'm about to set you up in an establishment of your own in New York." He made a vastly inclusive gesture. "Everything done up in brown—old house—high-class interior decorator, to get you started with a splash."

"Are you tired of Long Island?"

"I'm not going to the city, but you will."

"And my work?"

"A gentleman of the class you'll be can't callous his hands with work. I spent my life making money; you can use your life throwing it away—like a gentleman. But—he reached out at this point and smashed a burly fist into a palm hardly less hard—"but I'll be damned, Anthony, if I'll let you stay here in Long Island wasting your time riding the wildest horses you can get and practicing with an infernal revolver. What the devil do you mean by it?"

"I don't know," said the other musing. "Of course the days of revolvers are past, but I love the feel of the butt against my palm—I love the kick of the barrel tossing up—I love the balance; and when I have a six-shooter in my hand, sir, I feel as if I had six lives. Odd, isn't it?" He grew excited as he talked, his eyes gleaming with dancing points of fire. "And I'll tell you this, sir. I'd rather be out in the country where men still wear guns, where the sky isn't stained with filthy coal smoke to breathe in, where there's man-talk instead of this damned chatter over tea-cups—"

"Stop!" cried John Woodbury, and leaned forward, "no matter what fool ideas you get into your head—you're going to be a gentleman!"

The swaying forward of the mighty body, the outward thrust of the jaws, the ring of the voice, was like the crashing of an ax when armored men meet in battle.

"I suppose you know beat, sir."

The eyes of the gray man half closed and a semblance of a smile touched off those stiff, stern lips; one of the great work-broken hands went up and rested on the fingers of his son.

"Well, Anthony, tell me about tonight."

The son obeyed, and finally said, with difficulty: "I didn't go to the Morrison supper."

A sudden cloud of white arose from the bowl of Woodbury's pipe.

"But I thought—"

"That it was a big event? It was—a fine thing for me to get a bid to; but I went to the wild west show instead. Sir, I know it was childish, but—I couldn't help it. I saw the posters; I thought of the horse-breaking, the guns, the swing and snap and dash of the galloping men, the taunt of sweating horses—and by God, sir, I couldn't stay away."

"And what else happened?"

"Nothing to speak of."

"After you come home you don't usually change your clothes merely for the pleasure of sitting with me here."

"Nothing escapes you, does it?" muttered Anthony.

"In your set, Anthony, that's what they'd call an improper question."

"I could ask you any number of questions, sir, for that matter."

"Well?"

"That room over there, for instance, which you always keep locked. Am I never to have a look at it?"

He indicated a door which opened from the library.

"I hope not."

"You say that with a good deal of feeling. But there's one thing more that I have a

right to hear about. My mother! Why do you never tell me of her.

The big man stirred and the chair groaned beneath him.

"Because it tortures me to speak of her, Anthony," said the husky voice. "Tortures me, lad!"

"I let the locked room go, said Anthony firmly, "but my mother—she is different. Why, sir, I don't even know how she looked! Dad, it's my right!"

The sharply indrawn breath of John Woodbury cut him short.

"She died in giving birth to you, Anthony."

"Dear God! She died for me?"

And in the silence which came over the two men it seemed as if another presence were in the room. John Woodbury stood at the fireplace with bowed head, and Anthony shaded his eyes and stared at the floor until he caught a glimpse of the other and went gently to him.

He said, "I'm sorrier than a lot of words could tell you. Will you sit down, sir, and let me tell you how I came to press home the question?"

"If you want to have it that way. They resumed their chairs.

CHAP. IV—John Bard.

"It will explain why I changed my clothes after I came home. You see, toward the end of the show a lot of cowboys rode in. The ringmaster was announcing that they could ride anything that walked on four feet and wore a skin, when up jumped an oldish fellow in a box opposite mine and shouted that he had a horse which none of them could mount. He offered five hundred dollars to the man who could back him; and made it good by going out of the building and coming back inside of five minutes with two men leading a great stallion, the ugliest piece of horseflesh I've ever seen.

"As they worked the brute down the arena, it caught sight of my white shirt, I suppose, for it made a dive at me, reared up, and smashed its forehoofs against the barrier. By Jove, a regular man-eater! Brought my heart into my mouth to see the big devil raging, and I began to yearn to get astride him and to—well, just fight to see which of us would come out on top. You know?"

The big man moistened his lips; he was strangely excited.

"So you climbed into the arena and rode the horse?"

"Exactly! I knew you'd understand! After I'd ridden the horse to a standstill and climbed off, a good many people gathered around me. One of them was a big man, about your size. In fact, now that I look back at it, he was a good deal like you in more ways than one; looked as if time had hardened him without making him brittle. He came to me and said: 'Excuse me, son, but you look sort of familiar to me. Mind telling me who your mother was?' What could I answer to a—"

A shadow fell across Anthony from the rising height of his father. As he looked up he saw John Woodbury glance sharply, first toward the French windows and then at the door of the secret room.

"Was that all, Anthony?"

"Yes, about all." For a few minutes neither spoke. Anthony looked up and through the windows toward the bright light which lay over the gardens and terraces outside, for a full moon silvered all with a flood of light. It was a waiting time, and into it the old-fashioned Dutch clock in the corner sent its voice with a momentous, softly clangorous toll of seconds, until Anthony forgot the moonlight over the outside terraces to watch the gradual sway of the pendulum.

Then through the silence came a call.

Once more, and this time it was unmistakably clear: "John Bard—John Bard, come out to me!"

The big, gray man rose with widely staring eyes as if the name belonged to him, and strode with a thumping step into the secret room. Hardly had the clang of the closing door died out when he reappeared, fumbling at his throat. Straight to Anthony he came and extended a key from which dangled a piece of thin silver chain. It was the key to the secret room.

Anthony took it in both hands, like a knight receiving the pommel of his sword from him who had just given the accolade, and stared down at it until the creaking of the opened French windows startled him to his feet.

"Wait!" he called. "I will go also."

The big man at the open window turned. "You will sit where you are now," said his harsh voice, "but if I don't return, you have the key to the room."

His burly shoulders disappeared down the steps toward the garden, and Anthony slipped back into his chair; yet for the first time in his life he was dreaming of disobeying the command of John Woodbury. Woodbury—yet the big man had risen automatically in answer to the name of Bard. John Bard! It struck on his consciousness like two hammer blows wrecking some fragile fabric; it jarred home like the timed blow of a pugilist. Woodbury? There might be a thousand men capable of that name, but there could only be one John Bard, and that was he who had disappeared down the steps leading to the garden. Anthony swerved in his chair and fastened his eyes on the Dutch clock. He gave himself five minutes before he should move. The last minute Anthony spent at the open French window with a backward eye on the clock; then he raced down the steps as though in his turn he answered a call out of the night.

In the smooth shaven center of a hollow he finally saw two tall men standing back to back, like fighters come to a last stand and facing a crowd of foes. They separated at once, striding out with a measured step, and it was not until they moved that he caught the glint of metal at the side of one of them and knew that one was the man who had answered to the name of John Bard and the other was the gray man who had spoken to him at the Garden the night before.

As if they had reached the end of an agreed course, the two men whirled at the same instant, the metal in their hands glinted in an upward semi-circle, and two guns barked hoarsely across the lawns.

One of them stood with his gun still poised; the other leaned gradually forward and toppled at full length on the grass. The victor strode out toward the fallen, but hearing the wild yell of Anthony, he stopped, turned his head, and then fled into the grove of trees which topped the next rise of ground. As Anthony sped forward in pursuit a call reached him as sharp as the crack of the guns a moment before: "Anthony!"

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He could not choose but halt, groaning to give up the chase. When Anthony knelt beside the fallen man a voice in rough dialect began, as if an enforced culture were brushed away and forgotten in the crisis: "Anthony, there ain't no use in followin' him!"

"Who is he? Give me his name and—" "He acted in the name of God. You have no right to hunt him down. This couldn't end no other way for John Bard."

"Is that your real name?"

"Yes. Now listen, Anthony, for my time is short."

He closed his eyes as if fighting silently for strength.

Then: "When I was a lad like you, Anthony—" That was all. The massive body relaxed; the head fell back into the dewy grass. Anthony pressed his head against the breast of John Bard, and it seemed to him that there was still a faint pulse.

He had no chance to bind the wound, for John Bard opened his eyes again and said, as if in his dream he had still continued his tale to Anthony:

"So that's all the story, lad. Do you forgive me?"

"For what, sir? In God's name, for what?"

"Damnation! Tell me, do you forgive John Bard?"

He did not hear the answer, for he murmured:

"Even Jean would forgive," and died.

CHAP. V—Bluebeard's Room.

As Anthony Woodbury, he knelt beside the dying. As Anthony Bard he rose with the dead man in his arm, a mighty burden even for his supple strength; yet he went staggering up the slope, across a level terrace and back to the house. There it was Peters who answered his call, Peters with a flabby face grown gray, but still the perfect servant who asked no questions. Together they bore the weight up stairs and placed it on John Bard's bed. While Anthony kept his steady vigil by the dead man, it was Peters who summoned the police and the useless doctor.

To the old, uniformed sergeant, Anthony told a simple lie. His father had gone for a walk through the grounds because the night was fine, and Anthony was to join him later, but when he arrived he found a dying man who could not even explain the manner of his death.

Left alone, Anthony Bard went to the secret room. The key fitted smoothly into the lock. What the door opened upon was a little gray apartment with an arched ceiling, a place devoid of a single article of furniture save a straight-back chair in the center. Otherwise Anthony saw three things—two pictures on the wall and a little box in the corner.

First he took up the box, as being by far the most promising of the three to give him what he wished to know: the name of the slayer, the place where he could be found, and the cause of the slaying. It held only two things: a piece of dirty silk and a small oil can; but the oil can and the black smears on the silk made him look closer, closer until the meaning struck him in a flare, as the glow of a lighted match suddenly illuminates, even if faintly, an entire room.

In that box the revolver had lain, and here, every day through all the year, John Bard retired to clean and oil his gun, oil and reclean it, keeping it ready for the crisis. That was why he went to the secret room as soon as he heard the call from the garden, and carrying that gun with him, he had walked out, prepared.

As Anthony pondered, he began to feel as if eyes were fastened upon him, watching, waiting, mocking him, eyes from behind which stared until a chill ran up his back. He jerked his head up, at last, and flashed a glance over his shoulder.

Indeed there was mockery in the smile with which she stared down to him from her frame, down to him and past him as if she scorned in him all men forever. It was not that which made Anthony close his eyes. He was trying with all his might to conjure up his own image vividly. He looked again, comparing his picture with this portrait on the wall, and then he knew why the gray man at the Garden had said: "Son, who's your mother?" For this was she into whose eyes he now stared.

She had the same deep, dark eyes, the same black hair, the same rather aquiline, thin face which her woman's eyes and lovely mouth made beautiful, but otherwise the same. His was simply a copy of that head hewn with a rough chisel—a sculptor's clay model rather than a smoothly finished reproduction.

To the second picture he turned with a deeper hope, but his heart fell at once, for all he saw was an enlarged photograph, two mountains, snow-topped in the distance, and in the foreground, first a mighty pine with the branches lopped smoothly from the side as though some tremendous ax had trimmed it; behind this a ranch house and farther back the smooth waters of a lake.

West it must be, but where? North or south? West, and from the west surely that gray man from the Garden had come, and from the west John Bard himself. Those two mountains, spearing the sky with their sharp horns—they would be the pole by which he steered his course.

CHAP. VI—"This Place for Rest."

As the white heat of midday passed and the shadows lengthened more and more rapidly to the east, the sheep moved out from the shade and from the tangle of the brush to feed in the open, and the dogs, which had laid one on either side of the man, rose and trotted out to reconvene their vigil; but the shepherd did not change his position where he sat cross-legged under the tree, while his eyes, sad with a perpetual mist, looked over the lake and far away to the white tops of the Little Brothers, now growing blue with shadow.

But the perfect peace was broken rudely now by the form of a horseman looming black and large against the eastern sky. He trotted his horse down the slope, scattered a group of noisy sheep from side to side before him, and drew rein before the shepherd.

"Evening."

"Evening, stranger."

"That your house over there?"

He pointed to a broken-backed ruin which stood on the point of land that jutted out onto the waters of the lake, a crumbling structure slowly blackening with time.

"William Drew, he owns that house."

"William Drew?" repeated the rider, as

though imprinting the word on his memory.

"Is he home?"

"He may be home, but he lives on the other side of the range."

"How'll I know him when I see him?"

"Big feller—gray—broad shoulders."

"Ah!" murmured the other, and smiled as though the picture pleased him. "I'll hunt him up and ask him if I can camp out in this house of his for a while."

"Maybe you'd better wait. You'll be passin' him on the road, like as not."

"How's that?"

"He comes over here on Tuesdays once a month; tomorrow he's about due."

"By the way, what brings Drew over here every month?"

"Never asked him. I was brung up not to ask questions."

"I'll answer some of the questions you haven't asked, then. My name is Anthony Bard and I'm out here seeing the mountains and having a bally time in general with my rod and gun."

The sad eyes regarded him without interest, but Bard swung from his horse and advanced with outstretched hand.

"I may be about here for a few days and we might as well get acquainted, eh? I'll promise to lay off the questions."

"I'm Logan."

"Glad to know you, Mr. Logan."

"Same t' you."

"I could show you a pretty neat spot for a camp, over there by the river."

"Thanks, but I'll explore for myself."

He swung again into the saddle and trotted whistling down the slope toward the creek which Logan had pointed out. But once fairly out of sight in the second-growth forest, he veered sharply to the right, touched his tough cattle-pony with the spurs, and headed at a racing pace straight for the old ruined house.

Even from a distance the house appeared unmistakably done for, but not until he came close at hand could Bard appreciate the full extent of the ruin. Every individual board appeared to be rotting and crumbling toward the ground, awaiting the shake of one fierce gust wind to disappear in a cloud of mouldy dust. He left his horse with the reins hanging over its head behind the house and stood at door, hat in hand.

"Come in and sit down," said Drew. "I've got a job for you."

eyes, as a man might look who dreamed and awoke to see his vision standing before him in full sunlit life. And very like a man in fear he stole back among the trees as cautiously as he had made his approach. Resuming his horse, he rode straight for Logan.

"Couldn't find your young friend," he said. "Tell him that he's welcome to do what he pleases on the place; and he can bunk down at the house if he wants to. I'd like to know his name though."

"That's easy. Anthony Bard."

"Ah," said Drew slowly, "Anthony Bard!" He wheeled his horse and spurred at a sharp gallop up the hill, leaving Logan frowning behind.

It was a spent horse on which Drew trotted late that night up to the big yawning door of his barn.

"Where's Nash?" he asked of the man who took his horse.

"Playing a game with the boys in the bunkhouse, sir."

So to the bunk-house Drew went on his way to his dwelling, knocked, and threw open the door. Inside, a dozen men, seated at or standing around a table, looked up.

"Nash!"

"Here."

"On the jump, Nash. I'm in a hurry."

There rose a man of a build much prized in pugilistic circles. In those same circles he would have been described as a fellow with a fighting face and a heavy-weight above the hips and a light-weight below—a handsome fellow, except that his eyes were a little too small and his lips a trifle thin.

He followed Drew to the ranch office and stood at door, hat in hand.

"Come in and sit down," said Drew. "I've got a job for you."

CHAP. VIII—The Quest Begins.

"You know the old place on the other side of the range. There's a man there I want."

"Logan?"

"No. His name is Bard."

"H-m! Any relation of the old bird that was partners with you back about the year one?"

"I want Anthony Bard brought here," said Drew, entirely overlooking the question.

"Easy. I can make the trip in a buckboard and I'll dump him in the back of it."

"No. He's got to ride here, understand?"

"A dead man," said Nash calmly, "ain't much good on a horse."

"Listen to me," said Drew, his voice lowering to a sort of musical thunder; "if you harm a hair of this lad's head I'll—I'll break you in two with my own hands. He's got to be brought here alive, untouched, and placed in that chair tied so that he can't move hand or foot for ten minutes while I talk."

"Nice, quiet day you got planned for me, Mr. Drew."

The gray man considered thoughtfully.

"Now and then you've told me of a girl at Eldara—I think her name is Sally Fortune."

"Right. She begins where the rest of the calico leaves off."

"H-m! that sounds familiar, somehow. Well, Steve, you've said that if you had a good start, you think the girl would marry you."

"I think she might."

"She pretty fond of you?"

"She knows that if I can't have her I'm fast enough to keep everyone else away."

"I see. A process of elimination

"What the chance of bunking here for three or four hours and gettin' a good feed for the hoss?"

"Ma's sick, a little, and didn't get up today. Pa's down to the corral, cussing mad. But I can cook you up some chow."

In the shack of the house he placed the best chair for Nash and set about frying ham and making coffee. This with crackers, formed the meal. He watched Nash eat for a moment of solemn silence and then the foreman looked up to catch a meditative chuckle from the youngster.

"Let me in on the joke, son."

"Nothin'. I was just thinkin' of pa."

"What's he sore about? Come out short at poker lately?"

"No, he's lost his only standin' joke, and now the laugh's on pa! There was a feller come along early this mornin' on a lame hoss. He was a sure enough tenderfoot—leastways he looked it an' he talked it, but he wan't. His hoss had gone lame and he wanted to swap it for another."

"Look over there to the corral," says pa, and pointed. "They's a hoss that ought to take you wherever you want to go. It's the best hoss I've ever had. I'll let you take him and I won't ask much cash to boot."

"It was the best horse pa ever had, too. It was a piebald pinto called Jo. He's one of them hosses that likes company. When he leaves the corral he likes to have another hoss for a runnin' mate and he was just as tame as anything. I could ride him; anybody could ride him. But if you took him outside the bars of the corral without company, first thing he done was to see if one of the other hosses was comin' out to join him. When he seen that he was all laid out to make a trip by himself he jest nacherally started in to raise hell. Which Jo can raise more hell for his size than any hoss I ever seen."

"Whenever the boys around here wanted any excitement they used to come and try their hands with Jo. There wasn't never anybody could ride that hoss when he was started out alone."

"Well, this tenderfoot, he looks over the hoss in the corral and says: 'That's a pretty fine mount, it seems to me. What do you want to boot?'

"Aw, twenty-five dollars is enough," says pa.

"All right," says the tenderfoot, "here's the money."

"Down goes the tenderfoot and takes his saddle and flops it on the piebald pinto, and the piebald was jest as nice as milk. Then he leads him out'n the corral and gets on."

"First the pinto takes a look over his shoulder like he was waiting for one of his pals among the hosses to come along, but he didn't see none. Then the circus started."

"There ain't enough words in the Bible to describe what he done. Which maybe you sort of gather that he had to keep on performin' because the tenderfoot was still in the saddle. He was. An' he never pulled leather. No, sir, he never touched the buckin' strap, but jest sat there with his teeth set and his lips twistin' back—the same smile he had when he got the saddle. But pretty soon I spose Jo had a chance to figure out that it didn't do him no particular harm to be alone."

"The minute he seen that he stopped fightin' and started off at a gallop the way the tenderfoot wanted him to go, which was over there. But you're lookin' sort of sleepy, stranger?"

"I am," answered Nash. "D' you mind if I turn in on that bunk over there?"

"Help yourself," said the boy.

CHAP. X—Lemonade.

At the end of three hours Nash awoke as sharply as though an alarm were clanging at his ear. A single yawn and stretch and he was again on his feet. Since the boy was not in sight he cooked himself an enormous meal, devoured it, then mounted his mustang. He now swung more to the right cutting across the hills, for he presumed that by this time the tenderfoot must have gotten his bearings and would head straight for Eldara. It was a stiff two-day journey, now, the whole first day's riding having been a worse than useless detour.

At noon, the second day, he reached the cross-roads saloon and general store of one Bill Flanders. He swung from the saddle, tossed the reins over the head of the mustang, made a stride forward—and then checked himself with a soft curse and reached for his gun.

For the door of the bar dashed open and down the steps rushed a tall man with light yellow mustache, so long that it literally blew on either side over his shoulders as he ran; in either hand he carried a revolver—a two-gun man, fleeing, perhaps, from another murder.

For Nash recognized in him a character notorious through a thousand miles of the range, Sandy Ferguson, nicknamed by the color of that famous mustache, which was envied and dreaded so far and so wide.

There were unmistakable signs in Sandy himself of what would have been called ardent terror in any other man. At the same moment the door opened and the perspiring figure of little Bill Flanders appeared. His right arm, hanging loosely at his side, held a revolver. He made a gesture with that armed hand, and Sandy winced as though a whip had flicked him.

"Steady up, damn your eyes!" bellowed Flanders. "Climb your hoss and beat it, and if I ever find you in reach again, I'll send my kid out to rope you and give you a hoss-whippin'."

The gun fighter lost no time. A single leap carried him into his saddle and he was off over the sand with a sharp rattle of the beating hoofs.

"Partner," Nash said gravely to Flanders, "I've always prided myself on having eyes a little better than the next one, but just now I guess I must of been seen double. Seemed to me that that was Sandy Ferguson that you hot-footed out of that door—or has Sandy got a double?"

"Nope," said the other, wiping the last of the perspiration from his forehead, "that's Sandy, all right."

"All of which means," suggested Nash, "that Sandy has been licked!"

"Licked? No, he ain't been licked, but he's been plumb annihilated, washed off the map, cleaned out, faded, rubbed into the dirt; if there was some stronger way of puttin' it, I would. And the feller that downed Sandy was—a tenderfoot. Yep, a greenhorn. Said his name was Anthony Bard."

"Ah-h-h," drawned Nash softly, "I thought so. Let's hear the story, Flanders."

"It was like this. Along about evening of yesterday Sandy was in here with a couple of other boys. He was pretty well lighted—the glow was circulatin' promiscuous, in fact

—when in comes a feller about your height Steve, but lighter. Good lookin', thin face, big dark eyes like a girl. He carried the signs of a long ride on him. Well, sir, he walks up to the bar and says: 'Can you make me a very sour lemonade, Mr. Bartender?'

"I rolled an eye at Sandy, who was standin' there with his jaw falling, and then I got busy with lemons and the squeezer, but pretty soon Ferguson walks up to the stranger.

"Did I hear you askin' for a lemonade?" he asks.

"You did."

"Would I seem to be askin' too many questions?" says Sandy, terrible polite, "if I inquiries if bar whisky ain't good enough for you?"

"The tenderfoot, he stands there jest as easy as you an' me stand here now, and he laughed."

"He says: 'The bar whisky I've tasted around this country is not very good for any one, unless, perhaps, after a snake has bitten you.'

"Sandy says after a minute: 'I'm the most quietest, gentle, innocent cowpuncher that ever rode the range, but I'd tell a man that it riles me to hear good bar whisky insulted like this. Look at me! Do I look as if whisky ain't good for a man?'

"Why," says the tenderfoot, "you look sort of funny to me."

"He said it as easy as if he was passin' the morning with Ferguson, but I seen that it was the last straw with Sandy. He hefted out both guns and trained 'em on the greenhorn."

"I yelled: 'Sandy, for God's sake, don't be killin' a tenderfoot!'

"If whisky will kill him he's goin' to die," says Sandy. "Flanders, pour out a drink of rye for this gent."

"But this chap, he smiles over to Sandy."

"Listen," he says, still grinnin', "in the old days I suppose this would have been a pretty bluff, but it won't work with me now. You want me to drink that glass of very bad whisky, but I'm sure that you don't want it badly enough to shoot me. I take it for granted that you are bluffing, my friend, and one of my favorite occupations is calling a bluff. You look dangerous, but I've an idea that you are as yellow as your mustache."

"Sandy, he sort of swelled up all over like a poisoned dog."

"He says: 'I begin to see your style. You want a clean man-handlin', which suits me uncommon well.'

"With that, he lays down his guns, soft and careful, and puts up his fists, and goes for the other gent."

"He makes his pass, which should have sent the other gent into kingdom come. But it didn't. No, sir, the tenderfoot, he seemed to evaporate. He wasn't there when the fist of Ferguson come along. He ducks under Sandy's next punch, steps in, and walllops Sandy over the eye—that punch didn't travel more'n six inches. But it slammed Sandy down in a corner like he's been shot."

"He was too surprised to be much hurt, though, and drags himself up to his feet, makin' a pass at his pocket at the same time. Then he came again, silent and thinkin' of old, I spose, with a knife in his hand."

"This time the tenderfoot didn't wait. He went in with a sort of hitch step, like a dancer. Ferguson's knife carved the air beside the tenderfoot's head, and then the skinny boy jerked up his right and his left—one, two—into Sandy's mouth. Down he goes again—slumps down as if all the bones in his body was busted—right down on his face."

"When Sandy come to he got up to his feet, wobbling—seen his guns—went over and scooped 'em up, with the eye of the tenderfoot on him all the time—scooped 'em up—stood with 'em all pibised—and so he backed out through the door. It wasn't any pretty thing to see.

"So that's how Sandy Ferguson went under the sod."

CHAP. XI—The Darkness in Eldara.

Even the stout roan grew weary during the third day, and when they topped the last rise of hills, and looked down to darker shadows in Eldara in the black heart of the hollow, the mustang stood with hanging head, and one ear flopped forward. Cruel indeed had been the pace which Nash maintained, yet they had never been able to overtake the flying piebald of Anthony Bard.

Coming down the main street—for Eldara boasted no fewer than three thoroughfares—the first houses which Nash passed showed no lights. As far as he could see, the blinds were all drawn; not even the glimmer of a candle showed, and the voices which he heard were muffled and low. Even Butler's saloon was closed! He rode up to a shuttered window and kicked it with his heel.

A faint voice called: "Who's there?"

"Steve Nash. What the devil's turned Eldara into a cemetery, Butler?"

The boards of the shutter stirred, opened, so that the man within could look out.

"Cemetery's right. 'Butch' Conklin and his gang are going to raid the place tonight. Every able-bodied man in town is out in the hills trying to surprise Conklin's gang before they hit town with their guns going."

"What happened?"

"Butch came in town roaring drunk, which he generally is, but he wasn't giving no trouble at all, and nobody felt particular called on to cross him and ask questions. Everybody was treatin' Butch like he was the king of the earth and not passin' out any back-talk, all except one tenderfoot—"

But here a stream of tremendous profanity burst from Nash.

"Is that damned fool in Eldara?"

"D' you know him?"

"No. Anyway, go on. What happepd?"

"I was sayin' that Butch was feelin' pretty sociable. It went all right in the bars. He was in here and didn't do nothin' wrong. Even paid for all the drinks for everybody in the house, which nobody could ask more even from a white man. But then Butch got hungry and went up the street to Sally Fortune's place, and called for ten dollars' worth of bacon and eggs—which there hasn't been an egg in Eldara this week. Sally, she told him, not being afraid even of Butch. He got pretty sore at that and said that it was a frame-up and everyone was agin' him."

"Then this Bard—we found out later that was his name—walks in, takes a table, and not being served none too quick, he walks over and slips a nickel in the slot of the piano. Out she starts with a piece of rippin' ragtime—you know how loud it plays? Butch, he kept on talkin' for a minute, but couldn't hear himself think. Finally he belters: 'Who turned that damned tin-pan loose?'

"Then this Bard—we found out later that was his name—walks in, takes a table, and not being served none too quick, he walks over and slips a nickel in the slot of the piano. Out she starts with a piece of rippin' ragtime—you know how loud it plays? Butch, he kept on talkin' for a minute, but couldn't hear himself think. Finally he belters: 'Who turned that damned tin-pan loose?'

"Steve," she said, with a sudden low tense-

"This Bard walks up and bows. He says: 'Sir, I came here to find food, and since I can't get service, I'll take music as a substi-tute.'

"Them was the words he used, Steve, honest to God. Used them to Butch!

"Well, Butch reaches for his gun and we all dive for the door, but me being held up on account of my missing leg, I was slow an' couldn't help seein' what happened. Butch was fast, but the young feller was faster. He had Butch by the wrist before the gun came clear—just gave a little twist—and there he stood with the gun in his hand pointin' into Butch's face, and Butch sittin' there like a feller in a trance or wakin' up out of a bad dream."

"Then Butch gets up, slow and dignified, though he had enough liquor in him to float a ship."

"I been mobbed," he says, "it's easy to see that. I come here peaceful and quiet, and here I been mobbed. But I'm comin' back, boys, and I ain't comin' alone."

"There was our chance to get him, while he was walking out of that place without a gun, but somehow nobody moved for him. He didn't look none too easy, even without his shootin' irons. Out he goes into the night, and we stood around starin' at each other. Everybody was upset, except Sally and Bard. The piano was still playin', and he says: 'Miss Fortune, this is our dance, I think.'

"Excuse me," says Sally, "I almost forgot about it."

"And they started to dance to the piano, waltzin' around among the tables; the rest of us lit out for home because we knew that Butch would be on his way with his gang before we got very far under cover. But hey, Steve, where you goin'?"

"I'm going to get in on that dance," called Nash, and was gone at a racing gallop down the street.

CHAP. XII—Bluff.

He found no dance in progress, however, but in the otherwise empty eating place, which Sally owned and ran with her two capable hands and the assistance of a cook, sat Sally herself dining at the same table with the tenderfoot, the horse-breaker, the tamer of gun-fighters.

"Hello!" he called.

"It's old Steve!" sang out Sally, and whirling from her chair, she advanced almost at a run to met him, caught him by both hands, and led him to a table next to that at which she had been sitting.

"My old pal, Steve Nash," said Sally, "and this is Mr. Anthony Bard."

Just the faintest accent fell on the "Mr.," but it made Steve wince. He rose and shook hands gravely with the tenderfoot.

"I stopped at Butler's place down the street," he said, "and been hearin' a pile about a little play you made a while ago. It was about time for somebody to call old Butch's bluff."

He settled down easily in his chair just as Sally resumed her place opposite Bard.

"Steve," she said, with a quiet venom, "that bluff of his has been as good as four-of-a-kind with you for a long time. I never seen you make any play at Butch."

He returned amiably: "Like to sit here and be gettin' back to the ranch, and in the meantime, I'm sure hungry."

At the reminder of business a green light came in the fine blue eyes of Sally. They were her only really fine features, for the nose tilted an engaging triflfe, the mouth was a little too generous, the chin so strong that it gave, in moments of passivity, an air of sternness to her face. She turned back toward Bard.

"Sorry I got to go—before I finished eat-ing—but business is business."

"Oh, Steve," called the voice of Sally from the kitchen a moment later.

In the kitchen Sally spoke to him without prelude.

"I want you to do something for me."

He said suspiciously: "It's got something to do with the tenderfoot in the room out there."

It was a palpable hit, for she colored sharply. Then she took the bull by the horns.

"I want you to see that Bard gets safe out of this town."

"Sure. Nothing I'd rather do."

She tilted her head a little to one side and regarded him wistfully.

"Are you double-crossin' me, Steve?"

"Why d'you suspect me? Haven't I said I do it?"

"Shake."

Back in the eating room found the tenderfoot finishing his coffee. The latter kept an eye of frank suspicion upon him. So the silence held for a brooding moment, until Bard asked: "D'you know the way to the ranch of William Drew?"

A Bible Talk



HE things it tells of happened twenty-eight hundred years ago, yet how crammed with lessons for us of today is the eighteenth chapter of the first book of Kings!

It continues the fascinating story of that great Biblical character, Elijah, begun with such startling suddenness in the previous short chapter.

He had appeared before Ahab, wickedest of the kings of the ten tribes of Israel, and foretold a drought as punishment for the nation's sin of idolatry, introduced by Jezebel, the king's strong-minded consort. Then, as mysteriously as he had come, he had vanished and been fed by ravens, in the morning and in the evening, and from the widow's barrel of meal that wasted not and the cruse of oil that did not fail. And all the while there was sore famine throughout Samaria.

"And it came to pass after many days, that the word of the Lord came to Elijah in the third year, saying, Go, shew thyself unto Ahab; and I will send rain upon the earth." Thus the chapter of our talk begins.

As Elijah journeyed towards Ahab's capital he met Obadiah, the governor of the king's house, who not only feared the Lord greatly, but he also feared Ahab. When Jezebel, worshipper of Baal, was slaying the prophets of Israel, he had been loyal enough to the Almighty God to save one hundred of them and hide them in caves and feed them; but when Elijah told him to go and announce to Ahab his coming, Obadiah trembled and explained to the prophet that he was afraid to do so lest Elijah might vanish again, and then his life would pay the penalty for a seemingly false report to the king.

There is so much meat in our chapter that we cannot devote much time to Obadiah or to the hundred prophets who hid in caves, although this part of it has been used as a basis for comment on the lack of courage sometimes displayed by ministers who hide from the wrath of the unrighteous instead of upbraiding them.

But allowance must be made for the difference in the intensity of convictions. Some have convictions enough for ordinary times; others have convictions enough for every emergency. Such characters as Elijah are valuable, therefore, as a reproof to those who are weak in the faith and as a stimulus to those who have to meet great trials. The progress of Christianity is slow because the spirit of the martyrs is not to be found in all who profess faith in God—not even in all who openly take upon themselves the name of His Son.

WHEN Elijah met Ahab, the latter, who had searched everywhere for the prophet and had even demanded an oath of the kingdoms where he failed to find him gave expression to his anger in words that have become historic: "Art thou he that troubleth Israel?"—an accusation and a compliment. Why had he hunted far and wide for Elijah? Because he believed that Elijah was the spokesman of the Almighty and that the drought which lay over his kingdom could not be broken until word came from Elijah. He charged Elijah with troubling Israel and yet he knew that Elijah was the only one through whom relief could be brought.

Elijah's answer was in keeping with the character of that great man of God. "I have not troubled Israel; but thou, and thy father's house, in that ye have forsaken the commandments of the Lord and thou hast followed Baalim."

Thou art the man! There is courage. An unarmed prophet of Jehovah—all the rest of them had been destroyed or driven into hiding, but here is one whom neither the frown of the king nor the king's armies could terrify. He had not waited until Ahab found him, but went himself to the king and, hurling back Ahab's reproach, uttered before Ahab God's indictment of his idolatry.

Then follows the greatest prayer test recorded in history—one of the most sublime acts of faith ever displayed by man.

Taking command of the situation, Elijah ordered Ahab to assemble the prophets of Baal, four hundred and fifty in number, in Mount Carmel, and when these leaders of the idolaters assembled Elijah spoke unto the people, who had gathered to witness the scene. "How long halt ye between two opinions?" he exclaimed. "If the Lord be God, follow Him; but if Baal, then follow him."

This is a practical lesson because it touches every human life. This is the choice that all are called upon to make. From the time we reach years of accountability until we die, this is the choice that we are continually making—choice between God and Baal, between the Heavenly Father and the false gods that invite worship—and success or failure follows according to the decision.

Elijah did not allow much time for them to make up their minds, and but little time is required for this choice. The decisions upon which our lives turn are made in a moment, whether we turn to the right or to the left, we act instantly.

WE may spend time in considering the matter, in pondering over it, but only a moment is required for the decision.

History's Greatest Test of Prayer

HISTORY'S GREATEST PRAYER TEST— TEXT OF TODAY'S BIBLE TALK BY MR. BRYAN

(I. Kings 18:20-24, 30, 36-39)

So Ahab sent unto all the children of Israel, and gathered the prophets together unto Mount Carmel.

And Elijah came unto all the people, and said, How long halt ye between two opinions? If the Lord be God, follow him; but if Baal, then follow him. And the people answered him not a word.

Then said Elijah unto the people, I, even I only, remain a prophet of the Lord; but Baal's prophets are four hundred and fifty men.

Let them therefore give us two bullocks; and let them choose one bullock for themselves, and cut it in pieces, and lay it on wood, and put no fire under: and I will dress the other bullock, and lay it on wood, and put no fire under:

And call ye on the name of your gods, and I will call on the name of the Lord and the God that answereth by fire, let him be God. And all the people answered and said, It is well spoken.

And Elijah said unto the people, Come near unto me. And all the people came near unto him. And he repaired the altar of the Lord that was broken down.

And it came to pass at the time of the offering of the evening sacrifice, that Elijah the prophet came near, and said, Lord God of Abraham, Isaac, and of Israel, let it be known this day that thou art God in Israel, and that I am thy servant, and that I have done all these things at thy word.

Hear me, O Lord, hear me, that this people may know that thou art the Lord God and that thou hast turned their heart back again.

Then the fire of the Lord fell, and consumed the burnt sacrifice, and the wood, and the stones, and the dust, and licked up the water that was in the trench.

And when all the people saw it, they fell on their faces; and they said, The Lord, he is the God; the Lord, he is the God.

moment is required for the decision, whether it is to become a murderer, a thief, or a criminal or any other kind. And it requires no longer to decide, as did the Prodigal Son, "I will arise and go to my father."

The people stood mute before Elijah; "answered him not a word." Then the prophet proposed the test.

"I, even I only, remain a prophet of the Lord; but Baal's prophets are four hundred and fifty men." He challenged them to bring two bullocks, they to choose one and put it on an altar with no fire under it; he would take the other bullock and do likewise. Then the prophets of Baal were to call upon their gods to send down fire from heaven to consume the sacrifice, and he would call upon Jehovah; and the God that answereth by fire, let him be God."

Imagine, if you can, a more sublime picture of trust in God. Not only was Elijah's own life staked upon the result, but the faith of the children of Israel was at stake.

BUT they must be given credit for a larger faith than those have who today call the Bible a man-made book. If uninspired men made the Old and New Testaments, why do not uninspired men prepare another Bible? If the Bible is a man-made book, surely men ought to be able to make a better book today than our Bible. But the atheist has not as much faith in his doctrines as the prophets of Baal twenty-eight hundred years ago had in their God, for the atheist will not attempt the making of a substitute for the Bible.

Baal did not answer and then Elijah gave additional proof of the completeness of his trust. He ridiculed the prophets of Baal, mocked them before he himself had

appealed to his God. No man with the slightest doubt would have taken the risk of laughing at his rivals before the contest was over, but Elijah had unquestioning faith and he dared to ridicule the efforts of the worshippers of a false god, just as today the believers in a personal God, in an inspired Book and in a deified Christ mock those who would make the Creator impersonal, the Bible a story book and Christ a mere man.

Then came Elijah's opportunity, and here again his faith shines forth.

He was not content to call down fire upon dry wood as the prophets of Baal had done. He had the wood saturated three times with barrels of water—possibly the materialists think it was oil in disguise, but the spectators did not. Elijah prayed, and what a modest prayer it was:

"Let it be known this day that thou art God in Israel, and that I am thy servant, and that I have done all these things at thy word."

Elijah was the conduit through which the power of God flowed; he was the instrument in Jehovah's hand. Could humility be better expressed?

A RECENT writer, a professing Christian, assumed to divide the miracles into two groups, the individual to make the classification for himself. In one group would be the recorded miracles for which there seemed (to the individual) to be no sufficient reason; in the other group would be the miracles that might be justified according to the judgment of the individual) as necessary to produce an effect worth producing. Even according to this ridiculous classification, Elijah's prayer test would seem worth while. It was intended to destroy faith in idol worship which Jezebel was introducing and to take the heart of the children of Israel back to the God of Abraham, Isaac and of Israel.

"Then the fire of the Lord fell, and consumed the burnt sacrifice, and the wood, and the stones, and the dust, and licked up the water that was in the trench. And when all the people saw it, they fell on their faces; and they said, 'The Lord, he is the God; the Lord, he is the God.'"

We know of the vastness of the universe and of the myriad forms of life, each perfect in its mechanism and unquestioning in its obedience to the law woven into its very being. We see the wonder-working of a power that is measureless, designs that could only come from an Infinite Intelligence, and a bounty that bespeaks the fathomless love of Heavenly Father. We have the experience of the ages and proof of Christ's power to regenerate a world; and yet even now it sometimes requires a catastrophe to turn the wandering heart back to Jehovah. The great lesson of our chapter teaches the need of an unwavering faith in an unchanging God.

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Provided For

(Continued from Page 4)

her friend's arm. "You nice girl!" she said. "But why? We were talking about it last night—Betty's wild about it! It's all decided! Thank you just the same, dear!"

Mrs. Mercer looked at her quietly, rather keenly. "Then that's that," she said. "I'm glad—the girls would have been so disappointed," she added. "And I must trot along—I've shopping to do, too."

Eleanor had a quick inspiration. "O, do give me a lift? I've shopping to do, too; a lot of it!"

In the excitement of choosing and buying she let the luncheon hour go by; Katie, she knew, would look after the children. Two new dresses for Betty, a hat, a coat; pumps and stockings and a ruffly petticoat for the dancing class; a long wished for mackinaw for Alan, and for herself the new suit and hat, a set of moderately priced furs, gloves, veils, a blouse or two. It was long past four when she turned into her own street.

Betty was looking out of the window and came running to meet her. "Mother! O, mother! Daddy's home! He's sick!"

There's a trained nurse, and Katie says—"Eleanor's heart seemed to stand still. A tearful Katie was in the hall. "O, ma'am," she began; but Eleanor ran past her, up the stairs.

"John—" she faltered. She saw the pity in the doctor's eyes.

He nodded. "It's nothing new, my dear girl. He's had warnings before—slight attacks. This was bound to come. John's known it; I've known it; and I think he made a mistake in not telling you. But he would not hear of it. Said he'd keep it from you as long as he could. Wouldn't have you worried. I wonder the smash didn't come before; nothing but his determination to live for you and the children kept him going, in my opinion. And he has obeyed us, of course—for I'm not the only man he's seen about it. His heart, you know. I told him six years ago that he'd not live a month if he didn't go carefully. But he has, and that's how he's done it. Took some grit, too. Big, active chap

like that. One cigar a day; never to walk quickly, never to run upstairs, never to try to catch a car in a hurry—I had to tell him plainly that just once might finish him."

"O, why didn't he tell me; why didn't he tell me?" she moaned.

He said nothing more, and she was aware of the pity and understanding in his face; when she had sunk down on her knees beside John's pillow he drew the nurse to the window for some whispered words and then went out.

Toward morning, when again she had felt his pulse, the nurse did something quickly with a hypodermic; then she left the room, and Eleanor knew she had gone to the telephone. In what seemed an incredibly short time—so strangely do the emotions concerning themselves with eternity bridge the minutes, Dr. Mercer was in the room, and Eleanor made way for him beside the bed; but still she asked nothing, said nothing, looked only at John's face. After an hour the doctor went away again, and she went back to the place near his pillow.

The light in the room changed. She heard Katie go downstairs. Once more the nurse came to the bedside, once more held John's wrist while her eyes were on her watch.

"His pulse is stronger, Mrs. Tyler," she said. Eleanor looked up at her with dull eyes, scarcely comprehending. This cool, calm girl—and herself and John—John . . .

"He is sleeping naturally, Mr. Tyler," the nurse said; and Eleanor's forehead sank to the bed. The nurse left the room; Eleanor heard the sounds of breakfast downstairs, the careful footsteps of the children. The affairs of the house, even of Betty and Alan, seemed to concern her not at all.

Then she knew that John was awake, and she raised her head. Now his lips were smiling, faintly; she felt his touch on her hair.

"You—will be—provided for—Cear." O, she caught the words, caught them

in brain and heart and soul! "John—John!"

The hand that held hers tightened. "The bank book—and the house is—clear. Had to—no other way."

"Don't! O, my darling!" she said, and pressed her cheek to his. "I understand—John!"

"You always—trusted—didn't you?" he whispered.

"O, yes, yes!" she cried. "In my heart, dear! Not in my foolish mind—I didn't understand! But what does it matter? Get well, John—hold on to life, John—John! It's you I want, not—things."

O, that funny, pursed up smile! "My girl," he whispered.

It seemed countless hours later when she once more faced Dr. Mercer in the hall. "Well, it's over for this time, as far as I can see, Eleanor," he said. "Anybody but old John—but with him—he has the spirit that wins through a good deal."

She went downstairs with him, and later spoke to the children, to Katie, met Claire Mercer, when she came, with eyes of courage.

"Yes, there is something you can do, Claire, if you will. Those things from the shops—and your offer about Betty's dancing class. . . ."

"Of course! I know just how you feel, dear! But Frank says that John—O, you mustn't be too frightened, Eleanor. But as to economy—of course, when there's illness—"

"Yes," Eleanor assented.

O, the world of yesterday and the world of today! Yesterday, those trivialities; and today—John!

His eyes opened when she went into the room again. Smiling, the nurse left them alone, and Eleanor drew up a chair and took his hand. They said nothing; everything was plain between them—hopes and fears, the future and the past. And so precious was the moment that they would not hasten it by mere words. Just the dear present was enough.

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Homemakers' Business Bureau :

Few Changes Made In Design For Table Linen



HERE would be less grumbling over the high cost of living if every homemaker would take advantage of the genuine bargain sales. For many years the large and reliable shops all over the country have held during the month of January sales of household linens, including towels, table linen and bed linen, at which the prices are really reduced.

The fact that they are able to crowd three months' trade into four weeks with the comparative small expense of additional salesmen make it possible for them to offer good values at lower prices. It is also to the advantages of the stores to get rid of goods of which there is too large a supply, to close out old patterns, odd dozens, etc., and to make room for the new goods. As there is very little change in the designs of table and bed linen or towels, the customer who buys at the sales is gaining for her household expenses a real saving.

Few of us can afford dinner napkins at fifty dollars a dozen, yet the homemaker handy with her needle can duplicate them for about one-third this price.

ALL the new dinner napkins show 22 or 24-inch size, nothing larger; made of fine linen. One set shows the hem hand hemstitched, with a design of the new Italian cut work, arranged cleverly around the monogram. The other set had the edge of real filet lace 1-4 inch wide, rolled and whipped on. The corners showed a design of Italian cut work around a three-cornered filet medallion. This edging may be purchased for about 19 cents per yard, and the medallions for 25 cents each. During the January sales many attractive medallions may be purchased for mere songs, later to be used in luncheon cloths, serving table covers and various household linens.

If you are longing for a handsome luncheon cloth or dining cloth, watch the sales for linen sheeting, combined with filet or Cluny medallions or edging and bits of hand embroidery, you will have a very handsome cloth costing about one-third of a ready-made one. It is often difficult to tell which is the right side of Huckaback toweling. If one draws the linen between thumb and finger, one side of the goods is distinctly rougher than the other. The rough-feeling side is the right side.

A homemaker I know is making her comforters in an unusual way. She encloses the cotton batting in mosquito netting, tacking it here and there. Then she slips this into its outside cover. When the cover is soiled, it is very easy to rip open one end and remove the wool and also as simple to put the whole together again.

A LONG towel-rack may be made for the bath room by putting a screw-eye into each end of a broom handle and putting this over two screws which have been put on the wall, the same as for a sash curtain rod. This is substantial and will hold a number of towels and will not rust them. The appearance of this rack will be improved by painting it with white enamel.

When Mr. Sixfooter complains that his blankets pull from the foot of his bed, the trouble may easily be remedied. Sew a strip of cotton cloth 18 inches wide across the bottom of the blanket. This may be tucked in under the mattress, leaving the full length of the blanket for covering.

In making a long trip on the train always slip a folding coat-hanger into your grip. When the porter brings the large paper hat bags just ask for another one, which he is always willing to let you have. Put your coat on the hanger, and, turning one of the bags upside down, slip it over the coat, making a small slit for the hook of the hanger to go through. Thus the coat can be hung up in good shape and thoroughly protected from dirt during the entire trip.

Put casters on the legs of the chair that is used in front of the sewing machine. It saves a great deal of time and jumping up and down to get the things that are just out of reach.

Apple Charlotte

Butter a deep pudding dish. Line with buttered bread cut about one-third of an inch thick. Fill the dish with sliced apples; sprinkle with a little nutmeg. Mix together one gill each of water and molasses. Pour this over the apples. Sprinkle with one gill of brown sugar, and cover closely with slices of buttered bread.

The Weekly Market Basket

To Provide Variation in Preparing Sausage



AUSAGE is one of the most delectable of winter relishes, but to really enjoy it one should know of what it is made. There is no comparison between the product of one's own kitchen composed of choice portions of meat, carefully blended with fresh spices, and that mystery of mysterious masquerading under the name of sausage highly seasoned compound of corn meal, refuse and fat, half of which vanishes in cooking.

One can hardly imagine the housekeeper of olden times accepting this substitute for the spicy cakes of sausage which she served to her family.

She had advantage over the homemaker of today—she was personally acquainted with the principal ingredient thereof—the family porker—and an assurance of his good health. She had gathered ere the cold days began, her herbs, sage, thyme savory, carefully dried and labeled them, taking great pride in their strength and purity. When cold weather arrived and Sir Porker had met his fate, the great sausage grinder was brought forth, the meat ground, seasoned, packed into cloth bags and stored in the attic.

For those who care to make large quantities of sausage the following recipe is given just as it stands in a quaint old cook book, from the colonial mansion in which this recipe was famous. Its assembling was never left to the servants, but was presided over by the mistress of the manor.

PORK SAUSAGE.

Twenty-five pounds pork, 25 level teaspoons pepper, 5 teaspoons summer savory, 1-2 pound salt, 17 teaspoons sage, 3 teaspoons thyme.

With the convenient food chopper always at hand, homemakers of today can make their sausage in small quantities throughout the winter, as modified by the following recipe:

Five pounds raw fresh pork, 5 teaspoons pepper, 1 teaspoon of summer savory, 4 teaspoons salt, 3-1/2 teaspoons sage, 3-4 teaspoons thyme.

Before starting the sausage, make a half-dozen bags of white cotton cloth, about 8 inches long and 3 inches wide. Sterilize these bags in boiling water and then dry them.

HOW TO MIX.

IN purchasing pork for sausages, see to it that the butcher gives a good proportion of lean meat; too much fat means too much shrinkage in cooking and a more indigestible article of diet. Run the meat through a food chopper, using the medium-sized cutting knife. Place in a large mixing bowl, add the salt and spices and mix thoroughly with a wooden spoon or, preferably knead with the hands. Pack the mixture solidly into the bags, to within two inches of the top, tie them firmly and place in the ice box or in some cold space. When wanted for use, open and turn back the bag and slice off the sausages in rounds, about 1-1/2 inches thick.

Those who cannot digest an all-pork sausage may find the following combination of beef and pork to solve their difficulty.

SYMPTOMS are not hard to recognize—a taste for books on travel, a rereading of the diaries you kept those years you did travel, a surer repetition sending to railroad and steamship lines for folders and particulars of tours. Then at times comes a close calculating—if times are good and this bit of stock yields good dividends, and no one is sick and there are no doctor's bills and your husband doesn't yield to the temptation to buy a new car and Tommy in prep school doesn't need tutoring to get through his examinations—this all needs elaborate figuring with columns of adding and subtracting—then this summer or maybe next summer you might make that trip abroad or to the Canadian Rockies or picturesque Canada a possibility.

BEEF AND PORK SAUSAGE.

Two pounds fresh lean pork, 4 teaspoons pepper, 3 teaspoons sage, 2 pounds beef (bottom of round), 3 teaspoons salt, 1 teaspoon summer savory, 1-2 teaspoons thyme.

FAVORITE SAUSAGE RECIPES.

Sausage and Fried Apples—Pare and core two tart apples and cut into quarter-inch rings. Cook half a dozen rounds of sausage in a frying pan for ten minutes, turning both until both sides are brown. Add the apple rings, cover and cook until the apples are tender. In serving, make a mound of mashed potatoes in the center of a hot platter, and arrange alternate rings of sausage and apples around it.

Sausage Surprises—Make a good biscuit dough of one pint of flour, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, a half-teaspoon salt, one tablespoon melted butter, and sufficient milk to make as soft as can be handled. Roll out and cut into biscuit a half-inch thick. Place a thin roll of sausage on each, fold over, pinching the edges together, brush the tops with milk and bake in a hot oven thirty minutes.

Baked Sausages—Arrange the rounds of sausages in a shallow baking dish, pour around them a little stewed and seasoned tomato, and bake until brown.

Scalloped Sausage—Arrange half a dozen slices of sausage in the bottom of a baking dish, pile on top mashed potatoes which has been well seasoned with salt, pepper and butter, and into which a cup of hot milk has been beaten; dot with bits of butter, and bake half-hour in a hot oven.

Sausage Croquettes—Take one pound of sausage, add to it one cup of soft bread-crumbs; form into balls the size of English walnuts, dip in beaten egg, roll in bread crumbs and fry in deep, hot fat.

CANDIES.

Walnut Mints.—Two tablespoons thick cream, six drops essence peppermint, sifted confectioners' sugar, English walnuts.

Mix together the first two ingredients, then beat into them enough of the sugar to form a stiff paste. Mold into small, flat balls with the fingers, then press half of an English walnut meat to each side. The combination of flavors is unusually good.

DATE LOAF.

Two cups sugar, one cup milk, one pound dates, one cup pecans or other chopped nuts, two tablespoons butter.

Mix sugar, milk and butter, and boil till a fairly soft ball is formed, when a little of the mixture is dropped into cold water. Add dates and nuts, beat till creamy, knead till stiff, and shape into a loaf with the hand, after rolling it in a damp cloth. This may be wrapped in paraffin paper, slipped into a box of suitable size and presented with a card saying that it should be sliced as needed.

Sugarless Candy.

This fruit paste is the invention of an old Italian fruit merchant. Put through the food chopper one-quarter pound of cocoanut, one-half pound dates, figs; one-half pound seedless raisins, one pound shelled nuts. Add two tablespoons syrup, form in balls and oblongs.

When You Want to Travel and Can't



IT'S a common complaint—this thirst for travel—and it comes upon you when you least suspect it. It may come to cast a bit of a shadow on the first weeks of enjoyment of the new house, though usually it comes to torment you when you have been settled for six months or so. It may come just as you've paid off the first mortgage with two years still to go before the last is forever done with. It may come when you are a bride, and it may come when your children are quite young and you are practically tied down hand and feet to the spot you call home.

Symptoms are not hard to recognize—a taste for books on travel, a rereading of the diaries you kept those years you did travel, a surer repetition sending to railroad and steamship lines for folders and particulars of tours. Then at times comes a close calculating—if times are good and this bit of stock yields good dividends, and no one is sick and there are no doctor's bills and your husband doesn't yield to the temptation to buy a new car and Tommy in prep school doesn't need tutoring to get through his examinations—this all needs elaborate figuring with columns of adding and subtracting—then this summer or maybe next summer you might make that trip abroad or to the Canadian Rockies or picturesque Canada a possibility.

Often the whole thing is quite hopeless. True, if you bend your energies in that direction and save wisely with that end in view, you can probably some day, sometime, do your bit of traveling. But the time may be far off.

MEANTIME to get yourself out of the grip of the thing, try this remedy: Change your home surroundings a little. Rearrange the furniture, try a new color scheme. Try the experiment of virtually moving out of your house and then moving in again. That is, arrange the things not as you happened to hit upon five years ago when you came in, but as you would find most to your taste and most convenient.

Or perhaps it will help to plan a garden. If you have a taste for the outlandish, study up on Italian gardens, old Spanish or English gardens and do over some corner of the ground around your house into a garden of this particular stamp. It may be that a Japanese garden suits you best. If the ground amounts to no more than a patch behind your house, then turn the entire thing into the sort of garden you find most to your taste.

This is really a new hobby, this going in for period and national types of gardens, and the best thing about it is that it can usually be done best intensively. It needs a small piece of ground if you are to get any results worth noting.

Handwork Provides Trimming and Markings

ANDWORK makes provision for marking the linens as well as trimming the children's clothes.

Those comfortable little midy blouses and Peter Thompson dresses as well as the swagger little sailor suits that the small boys and girls so love to wear, are, of course, like a train without an engine unless the proper emblems appear on the sleeve. Some of these young hopefuls are most particular and just any old emblem won't do at all. Girls for the most part prefer to wear their patriotism on their sleeves, eagle emblems being the favorites. These emblems provide the necessary bright spots for these dresses and the homemaker knows that when she embroiders it herself in colors, she can vouch against its fading. These designs can be bought in sets containing about 15 different designs. The best stitches to use are the satin stitch or Kensington embroidery.

The most aristocratic of all the land of embroidery is the scallop. The very fine household linens are particularly fond of it in any form. To the linens a scallop edge lends a distinction that is the pride and joy to every homemaker, for she can pad the scallop and work them herself and when finished she knows that she has the very finest work that money itself could buy. She finishes her towels, her pillows, cases, her bed-spreads and most everything else in the linen chest with a scalloped edge in some form or another.

After the matter of the linens comes the problem of providing countless dainty things for the tiniest of persons. There are neck outlines that can be buttonholed and cut out to produce a most delicate effect. These show the round, square and even the new oval neck lines.

THE homemaker who has beautiful linens is so very proud of them that she marks them with a monogram and that monogram must be the most distinctive one available. Whether it is a single initial or an interlaced monogram, the same care is taken in selecting a gracefully curved letter or letters that combine into a compact monogram. A new transfer pattern is out on the market and is made so that any monogram can be made by combining the letters.

So many beautiful hosiery is so often spoiled by running stitching caused by the fasteners of our supporters. Take a row of machine stitches, the color of the stocking, about one inch below the place where the fasteners hold the stockings, and you will have no more trouble. Be sure to stretch the top of stockings wide before stitching, so that it will not bind the knees. Many of the fine, expensive hose show a hemstitching just below the knee to prevent this running.

TO make a strong button hole in lace, baste a strip of lawn firmly under the lace, then cut the buttonhole and work as usual. When the work is finished, cut away the lawn close to the stitches and you have a firm and perfect buttonhole.

In cutting away the goods beneath lace insertion in lingerie, one is very apt to cut the lace itself. This can be obviated, however, if a narrow stiff piece of cardboard, pointed at one end, is slipped between the lace and the goods. The cardboard then acts as a safeguard when the scissors are used.

A mother saved a piece of each wash suit her little son had until he was ten years old and then made him a wonderful quilt of the scraps. Each one told a story. For instance the blue linen was from the suit he wore the first day at school; the white one was from a suit he had on when his picture was taken and so on. He never tired of the quilt, and would be entertained by the hour, listening to the different stories about the pieces. He says he is going to save it until he is a man and give it to his little boy. A little girl's quilt could be made in the same way and be such a treasure to her throughout her entire life. And quilts are so stylish now.

Note Paper

At this time, it is too late, of course, to get note paper engraved, but it is not too late to buy most interesting boxes and cabinets of note paper. Be sure to get the sort of paper the recipient likes. That is, don't buy colored paper unless you are sure she uses colored paper. Pure white is always preferable to a color one doesn't like; and some women have a great aversion to certain colors in paper that others like. White, therefore, is always a safe choice.

What Every Woman Wants to Know

• Thrifty Housewife Can Make Soup For Nothing

THE objective of the thrifty housewife in making soup is to make it for nothing. She ought to aim to have soup once every day and almost always to have it without adding materially to her food budget.

When a boarding-house keeper or institutional director computes the cost of soup she has to take into consideration the cost in time taken to plan and serve an additional course, but the housewife need not consider this in planning soup every day in winter.

One way to minimize the soup cost is to make soup meat or a soup bone pay for itself. This is possible by making sure that you get good fresh meat and then by using this meat to make some sort of cooked-over meat dish that will take the place in a meal of any additional meat. When you have cooked the soup meat, drain off the liquid and set the meat aside to cool. Then remove the bone, gristle and skin or fat and put the meat through the grinder. It is better always to grind it, as soup meat used for soup is sure to be rather tasteless and the fine grinding makes it possible for the seasonings and flavors used in making it over to penetrate throughout. This would not be possible were it simply picked apart into small pieces. Moreover, if the meat is tough the grinding breaks up the tough fibers, making it to all intents and purposes quite tender.

A VERY little soup meat is enough to make into croquettes, because these are best when combined with cooked rice, farina or other cereal. They should be well seasoned. Tomato and onion flavor are well employed to give back the flavor robbed by prolonged cooking of soup meat.

Casserole dishes of chopped soup meat are good. Here is a suggestion. Put a little fresh fat in the frying pan and when hot, but not smoking, add one or two chopped onions. Cook the onions without letting them burn. Next turn in the chopped meat and mix and then add enough canned tomato to make a soft mass. Turn this into a greased baking dish, sprinkle with fine bread crumbs, dot sparingly with butter and bake. To reduce the cost in cooking, cook this in the fireless cooker between two radiators. If your soup meat has cost forty cents and you make use of the meat to take the place of fresh meat that would cost forty cents or more, then you can figure that the soup stock has cost nothing.

Almost every sort of vegetable water can be saved for soup stock. This means fresh cooked vegetables, as the water drained from canned vegetables is not suitable. Such vegetable water as that drained from carrots, spinach, onions, celery or beets may be used as the foundation of a cream soup. Or these vegetable waters may be mixed to form the foundation for a vegetable soup that needs only a little tomato and a few pieces of diced cooked potatoes and carrots to make an excellent vegetable soup.

OF COURSE thick soups that require milk cannot be made for nothing, but if you plan carefully you can have this soup when there is left-over milk on hand. If you save the water drained from rice you will find that this is a good thickening for creamed soups to take the place of milk or to add with a very little milk.

Meat stock can be made from left-over meats and bones as well as from fresh meat, although the flavor is never quite so good from this sort of stock as from the sort derived from fresh meat. However, the thrifty housewife always saves the bones and remnants of roast lamb and chicken to cook for stock. This sort of stock may be used very well if it is carefully seasoned and flavored.

FREE TO YOU

LORD'S PRAYER BANGLE PIN
We mean what we say. We will
send to you ABSOLUTELY FREE
THIS LOVELY BANGLE PIN with
the entire Lord's Prayer engraved
on it if you will send us your name
and address.

Home Curtain Rod Co., Providence, R. I.

• Some New Designs For Making Aprons •



THE apron is enjoying a particularly interesting revival. It is not an apron purely for adornment, like that of the Empress Eugenie. It is a workaday apron, and it reflects the fact that servants are not, alas, what they used to be.

France started the fad, as she starts so many. She began making and sending over to this country all sorts of delight-

fully fascinating aprons made of printed cottons in gay colors.

She combined with them black and plain colors, using sateen. Sometimes she would apply cutouts and wickrack braid to a black sateen apron like the one at the right.

Sometimes, too, she would make smock-like, all-covering aprons like the second one in the center, which is of a deep, faded blue crepe, embroidered at neck and sleeves. And again she would do

something interesting in combining a colored sateen with a figured chintz, like the one at the left, which is of brown and a tan ground figured with brown, red and yellow.

You can duplicate these aprons yourself, using for their making sateen, chintz and cretonne or those charming, soft English prints. Remember that neat workmanship counts a lot in giving them the right finish, and that a careful choice of combining colors counts a lot, too.

New Ways With The Vanity Case

EVERY week there is, it seems, some new and enticing way of concealing—though one wonders why there is an effort at concealing anything so blatantly used—the vanity case.

The last thing seems to be a little wristlet, consisting of a ribbon such as one used for a wrist watch, holding in place a bit of an artificial rose or pansy or other flower. This is worn over the glove. It is, of course, merely a hiding place for the most diminutive of powder puffs. It is truly one of the daintiest bits of prettiness the shops have shown in a long time.

Then there are all the little bags hiding powder puffs and mirrors and rouge sticks in their folds. Some of these are charming big roses, some are bunches of artificial flowers. They are carried by young girls at dances. Sometimes the whole top of the bouquet opens off on hinges to disclose a sizeable receptacle containing the vanity necessities. Sometimes the stems of the bouquet separate to disclose the opening of the bag.

Another odd bit of newness is the corgie flower which hides the vanity set—lip stick, powder puff and tiny mirror. These flowers are used like any others for decoration—hanging from the girdle, fastened at the waist, or trailing over the bodice. They are of the finest quality, so that they may be used for trimming any frock quite suitably.

Little Things That Go to Make One An Ideal Saleswoman

BONT refer to yourself as a "saleslady." No one talks about cavalry-gentlemen, or artillery-gentlemen, and if your friend who has enlisted did so refer to himself you wouldn't think any more of his social position than of the man who was simply a cavalryman or artilleryman or midshipman. The fact is that the expression "saleslady" to a great many persons sounds extremely cheap and the sooner you cut it from your vocabulary the better.

There is a certain look of disgust mingled with boredom and contempt that some saleswomen confer on customers as they turn to go. That customer doesn't see it, but the next one does and it produces a decidedly unpleasant feeling and rather puts the next customer into a reticent mood to begin with. And that, of course, is bad salesmanship. So don't pierce departing customers with that look even though they have been unreasonable and insulting and that is the only way you have of registering your feeling for them.

Don't knock the firm you work for before customers. It is the act of supreme disloyalty. It is as ill-bred as it is to talk about members of your immediate family to mere casual acquaintances.

Don't hum. There is a certain kind of lagging, plaintive, weary hum that is peculiar to saleswomen who aren't interested in their jobs. It may be the air of the last one-step they danced the night be-

fore, or the catch tune of the last musical comedy they saw, and when they hum that way the customer always feels as if the hummer's mind was on those pleasure passed rather than on the business of making a sale. The woman who makes a go of her job is not this humming kind. I think if I were a head of department in a department store I would usually feel that there was little hope for good results from the humming saleswoman. I would rather have her whistle "Yankee Doodle" outright because she might at least do that and be interested in her work.

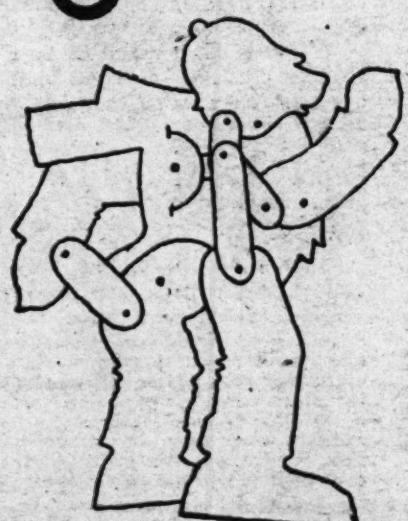
THERE are a lot of don'ts that one might write for saleswomen, but they are things that they don't do anyway. Don't chew gum, don't come to work with a beery breath, don't chew toothpicks, don't call across the aisle to your friends at the other counter, don't use strong perfumes, don't snap at customers—these are the don'ts you sometimes see. But the saleswoman of today doesn't need them. On the whole she is an exceedingly well-bred individual, because the very first essential of success in salesmanship is courtesy and good breeding. There are lots of women who somehow pass muster and keep up some sort of position in society whose manners are so bad that they would either have to reform them or be discharged if they tried to work in a department store. Just remember that fact the next time you feel like running down the girl that sells you a spool of thread or a new fall hat.

The Skating Bear, a Cut-Out Toy---By Dan Rudolph

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Billy Bear goes skating



DIRECTIONS

PASTE ENTIRE PAGE ON CARDBOARD, CUT OUT THE VARIOUS PIECES AND PIN THEM TOGETHER ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS ON THE PIECES AND BACK VIEW DIAGRAM.

BY CUTTING AN ORDINARY CORK INTO SMALL SQUARES AND STICKING THEM OVER THE PINS, THEY HELP GREATLY TO HOLD THE TOY TOGETHER.

BACK VIEW DIAGRAM, SHOWING HOW TO PUT BILLY BEAR TOGETHER.

BY GRASPING HIM AT THE FRONT OF HIS VEST AND PUMPING HIS LEFT ARM UP AND DOWN, HE WILL SKATE FOR YOU.

Rudolph

Pin through dot at front of muffler and here

No. 2
Pin here and connecting pieces



Rudolph



THERE was once an old sow with three little pigs, and as she had not enough to keep them, she sent them out to seek their fortune. The first that went off met a man with a bundle of straw, and said to him:

"Please, man, give me that straw to build me a house."

Which the man did and the little pig built a house with it. Presently came along a wolf, and knocked at the door, and said:

"Little pig, little pig, let me come in."

To which the pig answered:

"No, no, by the hair of my chinny chin chin."

The wolf then answered to that:

"Then I'll huff and I'll puff, and I'll blow your house in."

So he huffed and he puffed, and he blew the house in and ate up the little pig.



"At three," said the wolf. So the little pig went off before the time, as usual, and got to the fair and bought a butter churn, which he was going home with when he saw the wolf coming.

Then he could not tell what to do. So he got into the churn to hide, and by so doing it turned around, and rolled down the hill with him inside, which frightened the wolf so much that he ran home without going to the fair. He later went to the little pig's house, and told him how frightened he had been by a great big round thing which came down the hill past him. Then the little pig said:



The third little pig met a man with a load of bricks, and said:

"Please, man, give me those bricks to build a house with."

So the man gave him the bricks and he built his house with them. Then the wolf came, as he did to the other little pigs, and said:

"Little pig, little pig, let me come in."

"No, no, by the hair of my chinny chin chin."

"Then I'll huff and I'll puff and I'll blow your house in."

Well, he huffed and he puffed, and he huffed and he puffed, and he puffed and he huffed; but he could NOT get the house down. When he found that he could not, with all his huffing and puffing, blow the house down, he said:

"Little pig, I know where there is a nice field of turnips."

"Where?" said the little pig.

"Oh, in Mr. Smith's home field, and if you will be ready tomorrow morning I will call for you, and we will go together and get some for dinner."

"Very well," said the little pig. "I will be ready. What time do you mean to go?"

"Oh, at six o'clock."



Well, the little pig got up at five, and got the turnips before the wolf came (which he did at six), when he said:

"Little pig, are you ready?"

The little pig said: "Ready! I have been there and come back again and got a nice potful for dinner."

The wolf felt very angry at this, but thought that he would be even with the little pig somehow or other, so he said:

"Little pig, I know where there is a nice apple tree."

"Where?" said the pig.

"Down at Merry-garden," replied the wolf, "and if you will not deceive me, I will come for you at five o'clock tomorrow and get some apples."



"Hah, I frightened you then. I had been to the fair and bought a butter churn, and when I saw you I got into it and rolled down the hill."

Then the wolf was very angry indeed, and declared he WOULD eat up the little pig, and that he would get down the chimney after him. When the little pig saw what he was about he hung on the pot full of water and made up a blazing fire, and, just as the wolf was coming down, took off the cover, and in fell the wolf; so the little pig put on the cover again in an instant, boiled him up and ate him for supper and lived happy ever afterward.

CUT ON THIS LINE



Well, the little pig hustled up the next morning at four o'clock and went off for the apples, hoping to get back before the wolf came; but he had farther to go and had to climb the tree, so that just as he was scrambling down from it, he saw the wolf coming, which, as you may suppose, frightened him very much. When the wolf came up he said:

"Little pig, what! are you here before me? Are they nice apples?"

"Yes, very," said the little pig. "I will throw you down one."

And he threw it so far that while the wolf was gone to pick it up, the little pig jumped down and ran home. The next day the wolf came again and said to the little pig:

"Little pig, there is a fair at Shanklin this afternoon. Will you go?"

"Oh, yes," said the pig, "I will go; what time shall you be ready?"



The Three Little Pigs

EDDIE ROLPH



The second little pig met a man with a bundle of shrubs and said:

"Please, man, give me the shrubs to build a house."
Which the man did, and the pig built his house. Then

along came the wolf and said:
"Little pig, little pig, let me come in."

"No, no, by the hair of my chinny chin chin."
"Then I'll huff and I'll puff and blow your house in."

"Then I'll huff and I'll puff and blow your house in."
So he huffed and he puffed and he puffed and he huffed,
and at last he blew the house down and he ate up the little pig.